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ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Cuba Exemplifies U. S. Policy

Latin America Turns Friendly

Einstein Will Flee Belgium

King Feisal Is Shown Honor

C. C. C. May Long Save Forests

Cranberry Crisis on Cape Cod

WASHINGTON alertly plans its policy toward Cuba, well understanding all that is at stake. As Cuba's newest rulers by seizure waver and show signs of letting go, perhaps to the de Cespedes Government again, the Roosevelt Administration feels it may have been too quick in bestowing recognition. In Latin America the revolution that follows the revolution is often the one that raises up the man strong enough to hold power. With American warships arriving at Cuban ports and marines ready to sail southward, Washington continues consultation with diplomats of the Latin American republics. They are asked to council and to grasp the new construction of the Monroe Doctrine—Latin republics are not to be bossed by the United States, but are to learn to play the fair game of "Good Neighbors."

¶ The Roosevelt foreign policy relating to Latin America was hardly formed before the Cuban crisis set the stage for its exemplification. The 20 other republics of the Western Hemisphere are said already to regard the United States in a more friendly light. The Administration is ready also with policies on war debts and recognition of Russia. Debts must come far down, the Soviet be acknowledged, Washington is said to believe. When America's busy day in domestic affairs eases—Well, its busy day in foreign affairs will have dawned.

¶ Belgium sees Prof. Albert Einstein and his wife about to slip out of the country on a friend's yacht for the sake of safety. Their destination is said to be South America, but it is believed the famous natural scientist will take up his residence in the United States. Police guard the Blankenberghe villa after a report that a secret German organization is offering 20,000 marks for his assassination. The report sounds fantastic—Einstein's chief offense has been calmly to advocate world peace.

¶ Moslem and Christian worlds mourn the passing of Feisal el Hussein, King of Iraq, in Switzerland. The ruler of the first free Arab state, after visiting England, had come to discuss with the League settlement of the belligerent Assyrian Christians in Iraq. Feisal, hero of Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert," united more Arab tribes than any leader since Cœur de Lion. Descendant of the Prophet through Fatima, one of the overthrowers of the Turkish Sultan, stanch ally of the Allies and by them made King, Feisal was camel raider, general, vagabond, potentate, equal of any other who ever ruled in magic Baghdad. His name denoted the man—Feisal: The flashing downstroke of a sword.

¶ The American Forestry Association asks for the emergency Civilian Conservation Corps to be made permanent. The convention at Franconia, N. H., is told the tidying of public forests as an employment measure carries out a project earnestly advocated by Mr. Roosevelt long before he became President. The resolution favoring permanence is high praise for the men of the CCC—Private citizens must be learning to do something in the woods beside scatter papers, start fires, carve initials and break off boughs.

¶ Canada's Acting Prime Minister, Sir George Perley, hears agents of 300,000 unemployed charge the Government with "criminal negligence." The speakers, sent by 300 delegates holding the National Conference of the Unemployed at Ottawa, demand non-contributory unemployment insurance, increased relief allowance, winter clothing, repeal of the "unlawful assemblies" act, removal of police control over unemployed organizations, and the right to "ride the rods" back home—The unemployed can endure hardship; supposed injustice eats them alive.

¶ Soviet Russia, newest experiment in modern government, is told it is far from new. The University of California discovers that the Incas had a government in Peru in 1532 that even outstripped the Soviet in limiting individual initiative and in centralizing power. But alas for that early communistic system—Inherent fallacy let it fall to pieces.

¶ New England sees its Thanksgiving Day dinner in jeopardy. The cranberry bogs of Cape Cod are full of the tracks of cranberry pickers defiantly walking out. Many of the strikers are following a union organizer; by him they have been led to demand 80 cents an hour wages instead of the 40 cents offered by the growers. About 5000 workers usually work six weeks. Boston urges early adjustment. Without cranberry sauce, how can turkey and pumpkin pie carry the traditional feast? Thanksgiving, of course, is for the giving of thanks—But how cranberries do sauce the ceremonial season!

Soviet to Link Volga and Don In Great Canal

Huge Project to Follow Completion of Baltic-White Sea Route

Prison Workers Freed

Many Win Liberty for Arduous Labor in Far North Marshes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet is planning another great inland waterway scheme linking two of the largest rivers of European Russia, the Volga and the Don. This plan follows closely on the completion this summer of the 150-mile Baltic-White Sea Canal, which was built chiefly with the aid of prison labor.

The idea for the new canal was conceived as far back in history as the time of Peter the Great.

Construction of the Baltic-White Sea Canal was a cherished idea of Mr. Joseph Stalin, present Soviet dictator, and, like a vast number of factories, schools, state and collective farms, it is to bear his name. The potent leader of the Communist Party, together with the War Commissar, Mr. K. E. Voroshiloff, and the secretary of the Leningrad Communist Party, Mr. Kiroff, recently made a trip of inspection through the canal; and shortly after this it was announced that 12,484 prisoners had been released and 59,516 had received reductions of sentence as a reward for meritorious work.

Labor "Not Forced"

The entire work was under the direction of the Gay-Pay-Oo (Political Police) and five officials of that formidable organization, Mr. Yagoda, Mr. Berman, Mr. Filin, Mr. Kogan and Mr. Rappoport, were awarded the highest Soviet decoration, the Order of Lenine, for having rushed the task to completion in the record time of 20 months. Decorations were also awarded to some engineers who had been convicted of sabotage and had been sent to work on the canal to expiate their sins and to some ordinary criminals who had distinguished themselves in some branch of work.

The Soviet authorities contend that there is no question of "forced labor" in the construction of the canal. The prisoners were merely "induced" to do this work. In the absence of an opportunity to familiarize oneself with the work at first

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

'Smart-Aleckness' Alone Blamed For Wrecking School

The urge of vandalism or, more bluntly, the "smart-aleckness" of two or three youngsters was blamed today for the damage done to the Massachusetts Fields grammar school in Wollaston, Mass., Wednesday, challenging the implication of local newspapers that there was widespread resentment among the children of Wollaston against the opening of schools.

Mr. Charles Sampson, principal of the damaged school into which a fire hose was played for hours, desks overturned and walls splashed with ink, is responsible for the statement that the display of "rowdiness" in no way reflects upon the general fine morale of Wollaston school children.

So far as he can ascertain, two boys are involved and efforts to apprehend them are strengthened by the fact that they were seen and can be identified if caught. The "vandals" failed to accomplish their obvious purpose of delaying the opening of the school. Mr. Sampson declared today that repairs have been made rapidly enough to assure full activities.

A Wollaston resident saw and warned two boys away from a fire alarm box in the vicinity of the school, following which firemen arrived in answer to a false alarm. Most of the damage, estimated at $15,000, was caused by the fire hose.

In handling this case, Wollaston authorities are concerned chiefly with the motives occasioning the action of these youths. On the surface, it is merely "vandalism." Efforts to apprehend the boys are being pressed strongly, more particularly to save the youngsters from themselves rather than mete out punishment.

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Things Present

With the youngsters trudging off to school again, what of their lunch boxes? There is a useful hint or two in the article on the northwest corner of the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

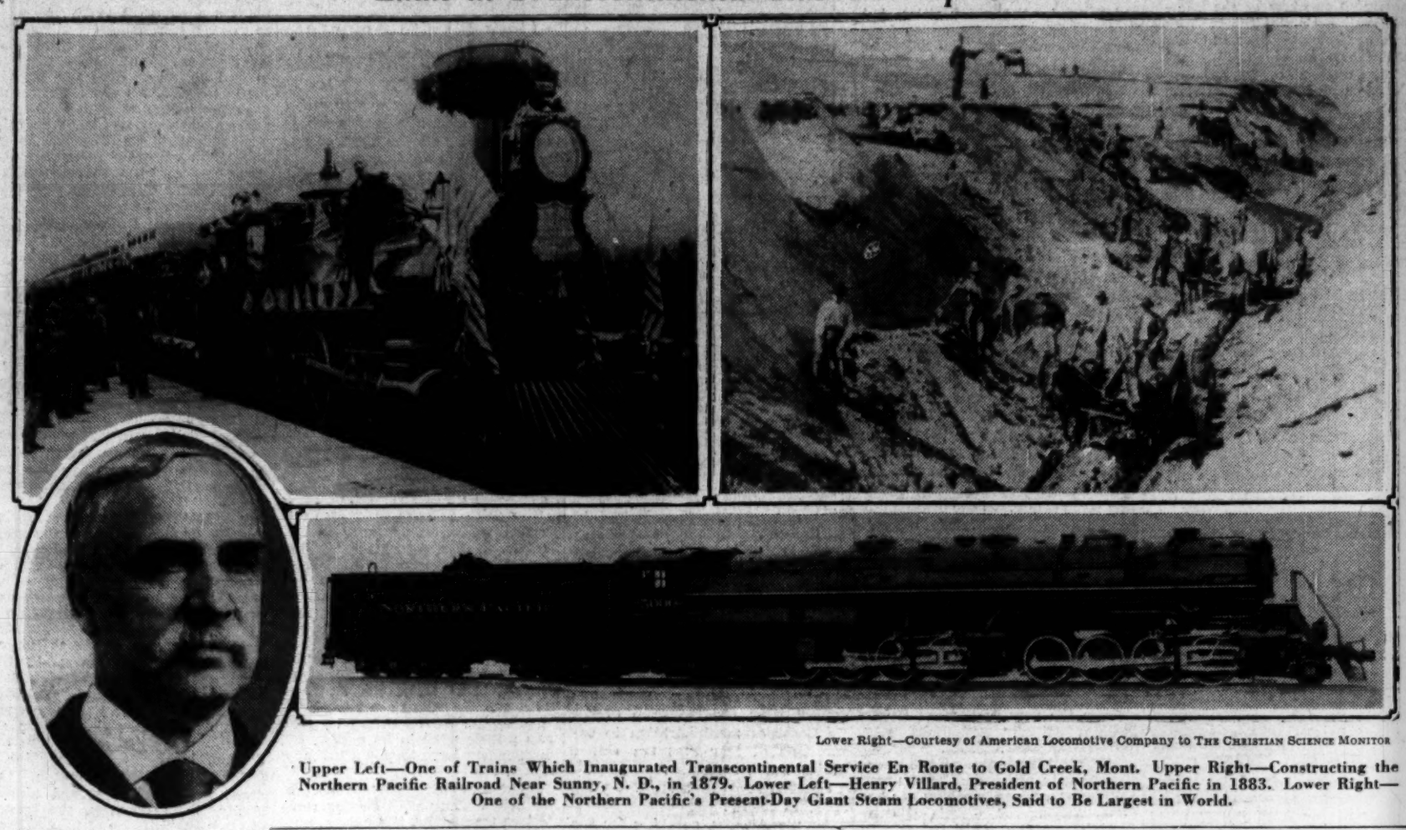
More Ad-O-Grams, Hymnal Notes, and another Geographical Cross-Word on the inside back page.

Your friend who is studying French may welcome the opportunity to compare an article with its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, and the weekly news map on the Daily Features page.

Links in Transcontinental Rail Development



Upper Left—One of Trains Which Inaugurated Transcontinental Service En Route to Gold Creek, Mont. Upper Right—Constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad Near Sunny, N. D., in 1879. Lower Left—Henry Villard, President of Northern Pacific in 1883. Lower Right—One of the Northern Pacific's Present-Day Giant Steam Locomotives, Said to Be Largest in World.

Lower Right—Courtesy of American Locomotive Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oceans Joined By Spike Driven Half-Century Ago

Northern Pacific Marks Completion of Road on Sept. 8, 1883

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 8—The conquering tread of pioneers half a century ago was revived in memory today as the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters here, marked the anniversary of the first transcontinental train over the northern route. It was on Sept. 8, 1883, that Mr. Henry Villard, a newspaper reporter turned railroad president, drove the last spike at Gold Creek, Mont., linking by rail the Atlantic with the Pacific and opening the frontier of the northwest to settlement of a vast agricultural domain.

As the wood-burning locomotive chugged over the steel rails in the Helligate canyon of Montana on that historic day, a new era dawned for the sparsely settled country, which stretched unbroken from Lake Superior to the Pacific. Within the span of a human lifetime the empire of the northwest, drawing to its borders the restless tide of settlers from the eastern states and of immigrants from northern Europe, has contributed largely to the agricultural and industrial development of the nation.

Hazards Were Met

It was in 1864 that authority for the construction of the railway was granted by Congress and on July 2 of that year the charter was signed by President Lincoln. Seven years elapsed before the first shovelful of earth was turned near Lake Superior at Thomson, now Carlton, Minn. From that point grading and track-laying crews began pushing head rails toward the Pacific. At the same time construction was started on the west coast, the line running from Kalama, Wash., to Tacoma, Wash.

Hazards accompanied the westward march. The warlike Sioux of Montana resisted the penetration of their hunting grounds. The natural difficulties of the region proved a constant challenge to the ingenuity of engineers. But all obstacles surely

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Nation-Wide Survey of Blue-Eagle Drive Finds Hope More Prevalent Than Success And With Social Implications in the Van

Has Cut Hours and Put Up Wages, but Falls Short in Providing Jobs

Wins Public Support

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of nine stories, the last of which follows.*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 — In this world's fair city it seems appropriate to conclude my three weeks' survey of what the extraordinary NRA campaign is doing across the American countryside, and to try to jot down the results.

What has the Blue Eagle accomplished? Well, there was that remark of the woman who cranked out gasoline for me in a small town in western Pennsylvania. She was taking the place of her husband who had stepped out. "Pa works for the company," she explained.

"What's he doing with all his spare time under the code?" I asked.

"Why, you know, Mister, that was really quite a problem with us at first!" she said, turning her attention from the descending level of red gasoline in the glass above to me, for the first time. "Right at first, he went round kind of like a child, afternoons. 'Ma,' he would say, 'I haven't got anything to do!' But it's all right now."

"What does he do now?"

"Oh, now—!" she answered contentedly. "Why now he just putters. A dollar and fifty-seven cents, please."

Evidently "Pa" had adapted himself to this fascinating new social development, and it is to be hoped that millions like him whose hours have been shortened will find agree-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

After Hindenburg—Hitler?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 8—President von Hindenburg, according to press reports from Berlin, has for a long time been considering the question of his successor as head of the German republic.

The President, who has long not taken an active part in politics, these reports add, is now drafting regulations for his successor. After him, it is declared, there will be no Reichs President, but in his place a "Reichs leader" whose powers will be similar to those of the American President, combining in his person the office of Reichs President and Chancellor, as well as the office of chief of the cabinet.

The Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, these reports add, will be the first "Reichs Führer" and it is unlikely that a plebiscite will be held to elect him, since Herr Hitler's authoritative method is much opposed to such popular elections.

A Reichs council or commission, similar to that of the Fascist council in Italy, will first be appointed, it is stated. Then this council will elect the Reichs Führer. The council will also choose its president, who will be the second most important man in the Reich. This, it is said, will be Herr Hermann Goering.

President von Hindenburg, the same report adds, agrees to these proposals, full details of which are now being worked out.

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 8—Inquiries here in Berlin fail to find any confirmation for reports from Prague relating to President von Hindenburg's successor. All that can be obtained in informed quarters was a statement that, in view of President von Hindenburg's age, the Government is naturally concerning itself about the future.

U. S. Works Out Foreign Policy On Lines Fraught With Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—With the United States deeply engrossed in its bold and thrilling recovery thrust, the Department of State in Washington, unobserved by public opinion, has been steadily working out its foreign policy as it confronts the country today, six months along in the new Administration.

And, in a world which has not been standing still, these policies may at any moment spring into the forefront of public interest. For the situations which are evolving in the four corners of the globe all contain elements of sudden drama, and the possibilities of overnight crisis. Four main spots of interest confront President Roosevelt's corps of foreign experts, and it is under these chief headings that the foreign policy may now be analyzed:

1. Disarmament, and the issue of peace or war in Europe.
2. War debts, and economic peace or war.
3. Russian recognition, and the Far East.
4. Cuba, and the general Latin-American problem.

Each of the four topics mentioned first is a springboard for getting into the broader field mentioned last.

Disarmament is of topical interest, for Mr. Norman H. Davis has just sailed for Europe for a renewed bout with the political complications which so far have prevented any agreement in this fundamental field, while the European press this weekend, more particularly in France, boils over with speculation about the prospective American attitude. Meanwhile, at home, the expenditure of large sums of money—$90,000,000 as a first installment—upon mechanization and modernization of the American army and air force has been made dependent upon the final outcome at Geneva.

Circumstances Alter Cases

What, therefore, is the position? It is simply that the American Government is as convinced and ready as ever to contribute to the disarmament movement, but recognizes that political difficulties in Europe and the Far East have made drastic reduction of armaments less possible than ever. Now, as with the world economic problem, it is probable that the disarmament tangle may be tackled piecemeal, with the solution of such separate problems as private armaments manufacture and sale being taken first.

Washington sees clearly that the increasing onthrust of Hitlerism, as shown once more in the stupendous gathering this week-end at Nuremberg, has produced a new situation in Europe. With Germany's potential fighting power and nationalist demands immeasurably increased by the Nazi organization—a fact which the Hitlerites themselves in effect proudly confirm—it is easily seen that Germany's neighbors can hardly be expected to reduce their own arms and pretentions very much.

But simply because the Hitler venture has divided Europe more sharp-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Amir Ghazi Crowned Monarch of Iraq As Nation Loses Hero of Desert Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD, Sept. 8—The Amir Ghazi, Crown Prince, 21-year-old son of King Feisal and regent during his father's absence, was crowned King of Iraq today following the passing on of his father at Berne.

The change of crowned heads in this post-war state, which recently gained its independence after release from the British mandate, comes at a time when the difficulties of administration have been enhanced by trouble with the Assyrian clans of the Nestorian Christians on the Iraq-Kurdistan frontier, where a terrible massacre, now under investigation by the League of Nations, has recently occurred.

For the time being, however, peace reigns throughout the wide territories of Iraq, a country of marvelous resources alike in oil and agriculture, as yet but very imperfectly developed.

Sir Francis Humphrys, British Ambassador, is here and no immediate trouble is expected. The cabinet is to resign, but is likely to be reappointed in November, when Parliament assembles.

No change is anticipated in King Feisal's policy of railway and irrigation development, for which the late King had been endeavoring to raise additional capital in Europe.

Strange combinations of circumstances made the picturesque, white-robed, Bedouin figure of Feisal el Hussein familiar throughout the West. Col. T. E. Lawrence's desert story of Feisal's leadership of the Arab forces of his father, King Hussein of the Hejaz, against the Turk to protect the Suez Canal, and finally to enter Damascus with Allenby is known to every schoolboy.

But the romance of the revolt, which drew Syria, Transjordan and the desert tracts of Arabia within the allies' sphere, brought the disappointments that are liable to come to a small ambitious nation in dealings with the great powers. Feisal and his Arab insurgents had been fully convinced that a united Arabia would reward the assistance given to Britain on Arabian and Levantine sands. But secret treaties prevented this outcome. The white-robed leader was seen striding through Paris streets to promote his cause. His only reward was the crown of Syria, which was soon lost to the French guns, when the mandate fell to Paris.

Then Iraq, distraught with tribal warfare, needed a leader and the British gave him his second crown, under British mandate, a successful venture in which the administrative genius and progressive ideals of Feisal found full scope.

Bootleg Product In Nation's Stores Endangers NRA

Merchants Urged to Buy Recovery Goods; League to Seek Leakage

Firms falsely representing the goods they sell as produced under the patriotic terms of the Recovery Act are being thrust into the NRA spotlight by the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

On the basis that a stream is no purer than its source, the league has launched a state-wide drive to enlist the coöperation of all large concerns for a general investigation of their sources of goods supply.

One large department store manager when approached waved his hands in the air saying, "Go to it. My sources of supply are an open book to the public. I want to cooperate in cleaning out all sweatshops." This the League accepted as assurance that this concern was obtaining prices for its goods representing "decent transactions with a fair margin of profit."

Another manager with a heroic gesture shouted, "What! Investigate my personal business? No, sir. We do not trade upon the unfortunate experiences of manufacturers. But we will not sanction an investigation of where we buy our products."

The Consumers' League was obliged to inform this firm's advertising manager that he was publishing statements of fidelity to the President's recovery program which could not be proved.

On her contention that a surprisingly large number of concerns hide unfair competition behind glamorous advertisements aligning themselves with the high humanitarian efforts of the President, Miss Margaret Wiseman, executive secretary of the Consumers' League, plans to ask representative businesses to get behind the league in its campaign to put the brakes on the "merchandise bootlegger" selling to merchants at cut-rates.

Upon the nation's ability to exert pressure on "this form of racketeering" she declared rests the success or failure of the President's recovery plan.

In this advanced step Miss Wiseman visualizes the completion of the desired circle of coöperation for the effective operation of the recovery code. Consumers are to buy only from merchants displaying the NRA. Merchants, in turn, must buy only from manufacturers abiding by NRA provisions.

NRA Is Driving Children Into Schools; Readjustments Are Found Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8—Children forced out of industrial occupations by the NRA, are finding readjustment to the schoolroom a difficult process.

Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, state commissioner of education, reports that these boys and girls, older in many cases than their classmates, are loath to enter once more the standard course of studies. New courses of a really practical nature are being instituted in some of the schools for this group.

In general, blue-eagle codes and rising prices are sending more young people back to school and at the same time making the cost of schooling higher, Connecticut educators are finding out as another school season opens.

Dr. Charles C. McCracken, president of Connecticut State College, on the other hand, finds that the NRA has not appreciably affected the group that has passed the high school age. His college will be forced this fall to turn away applicants, but not in larger numbers than a year ago. The cost of a year in college will undoubtedly rise, Dr. McCracken admits, but thus far the prospect has not discouraged students from returning.

Connecticut this fall is adding another to its list of colleges, the Teachers College of Connecticut, at New Britain, transformed into an institution of collegiate rank from the New Britain State Normal School. For the first time in many years men have enrolled in the entering class at New Britain.

Canadian Port Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Work is to be started immediately on a $1,000,000 port development at West Saint John, N. B. This is the construction of three steel sheds on the recently completed piers together with conveyor in galleries to elevators. The work is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1934.

All Factions In Parley Seek Order in Cuba

Secret Session Held as Movement of U. S. Ships to Island Goes On

Americans Ask Aid

Roosevelt Is Keeping Close Watch for Outbreaks of Any Kind

With the United States continuing its vigilant watch for any breach that might lead to trouble, representatives of various factions in Cuba held a secret parley in an effort to conciliate their differences and put their house in order.

In the meanwhile the Navy Department continued its work of assembling an impressive array of armed craft in Cuban waters. With 16 more destroyers ordered from points on the eastern coast the number brought into the movement has reached 30.

Six United States navy seaplanes passed over Cuba early today. It was said that they were on their way to Coco Solo, base of naval operations in the Canal Zone.

While reports from Cuba indicated quiet in the larger cities it is known that American residents survey the situation with considerable alarm. A coast guard vessel was ordered to proceed to Antilla, near the eastern end of the island, on reports that Americans were in some danger there.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The firm and protective American hand, already believed to have assisted in averting serious disorder in Cuba, maintained today its grip on the situation. Under the personal direction of President Roosevelt, who has concentrated much of his attention on the problem for the past 48 hours, the State and Navy Departments kept up their vigilant watch for any break which might lead to trouble.

As President Roosevelt said in a brief public appearance on the White House grounds today, "We have been hopin that another republic would act to alleviate its own human needs." There seem to be increasing evidence here, moreover, that evolution of the Cuban situation will be toward a more stable form of government from out of the revolutionary junta.

Officials were none too hopeful for the return of Dr. de Cespedes, as was speculated in dispatches from Havana. In the State Department comment on this issue was refused, as the authorities leaned over backward to avoid giving the impression that they were dictating any special form of government.

Not for Day or Two

And as the return of stability, through a responsible government which could be wholly trusted, was not expected within a day or two, it was felt that the present state of suspense might last until a thorough canvass of the position by the governing junta would lead to some middle-ground authority being chosen.

Internationally the situation is not quite so rosy as yesterday, for as far as can be learned none of the governments whose envoys were called to the White House the night before last has issued any warning advice or expectations to the Cuban authorities.

The envoys themselves, it is learned, refrained from recommending any such course of action to their governments, on the ground that such approval of quasi-intervention by the United States would be a complete denial of their traditional and anti-interventionist policies.

The cordon of naval craft which has been closing in on Cuba continued today, although only those ships previously ordered to the island waters were proceeding there, and there was no hint of action from the concentration of marines at Quantico, Va. When Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of Navy, arrives at Havana later today he is expected to do no more than exchange courtesies with Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador from the United States, and then withdraw with the Indianapolis, probably to Guantanamo.

But the continuance of relative stability in Cuba, and the absence of grave disorder, encourages the Administration in maintaining its protective attitude until a more authoritative government emerges.

Sober Study of Problem

Surprised and disappointed with the Cuban outbreak on Tuesday, when frantic telephone calls got Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, out of bed at 6 a. m., and shortly thereafter electrified President Roosevelt to action on his yacht, the Administration is today feeling that it made a rapid and satisfactory recovery from a bad situation. The prematurity of the congratulations on the first Cuban revolution is now recognized, and a vastly more sober and fundamental study of the problem is taking place.

President Roosevelt himself and Mr. Hull are taking full and definite responsibility for action in the emergency, and the influence of both their cool heads is apparent. It seems unlikely that there will be any more hand picking of candidates for the Presidency, as in the case of Dr. de Cespedes, and the Administration certainly will not proffer recognition of the provisional government until it is certain that it will prove stable.

Last-minute reports at the Department of State indicated continued

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Courts and Public To Back 'Eagle,' Richberg Claims

Law and Public Opinion Held Strength to Aid NRA in Drive

The cause of the Blue Eagle will reach out and punish offenders of the NRA to the full extent of the law and in many cases this will mean the administration of the law by courts.

This was the assertion made today by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, general counsel and chairman of the legal division of the NRA, before the twentieth annual National Business Conference in session here this week.

"If any group of interests, organized under the National Recovery Act, attempts to reap the benefits of the act without fulfilling its obligations, that group will find that its power and authority so misused will be taken away and that the full force of the law will be invoked to punish the offenders and to repair the wrong done," Mr. Richberg declared.

Labor's Right to Organize

He intimated that certain phases of the NRA would have the support of the Supreme Court of the United States. He said that the court is surely a sufficiently conservative guardian of individual and property rights and of constitutional liberties to satisfy any reasonable busness man. For many years that court, he continued, has not wavered in its affirmation of the right of Labor to organize and to bargain collectively, free from the interference, influence or coercion of employers.

"That is the same right which is again written into the recovery act," he said.

"It is not the purpose of the law to enthrone in power superior to the government and superior to demands for justice any organization of capital or labor. Any organization which so attempts to utilize the provisions of the law will have to deal first with an Administration which will execute the law without fear or favor, and, second, with an outraged public sentiment."

It is right, he continued, that men should express their doubts and debate the merits of any law and its administration, but, the NRA worker emphasized, it is not right that any man should accept the benefits of this law and refuse to meet its obligations.

"Neither is it right," Mr. Richberg declared, "that any man should sabotage this coöperative movement of which he is a part or sabotage the administration of this law, which was enacted and is being administered for the advancement of the general welfare."

Mr. Richberg declared that the task which the NRA has set out to do can be accomplished because there is no change attempted in the final objectives of the American people—freedom and security for every citizen.

Coal Is Security

Two alternate views on NRA's effect upon capitalism were presented at this morning's session. While Mr. Michael H. Flaherty, labor union official and expert on the trend of Socialism, declared that the capitalist class has been thrown a "life line in the NRA which may save that class temporarily," Mr. Harold L. Varney, economist and Fascist authority, asserted that the NRA has destroyed the challenging premises of the Socialists and the Communists who had declared that capitalism must die because it was incapable of self-correction.

Coöperation Needed

"The ultimate success of our NRA experiment hinges primarily upon the emphasis that is given to the voluntary character of the coöperation that is asked," Mr. Varney continued.

He said that any hint of dictatorship, any attempt to compel the self-government of industry which is contemplated, would affront the political habits of the American people, and might jeopardize the whole venture.

"The principal gain to America from the NRA," Mr. Varney went on, "will be to deflect the drift of events away from socialization by offering a practical alternative plan to the discontented. Prior to the New Deal, American Capitalism stood self-convicted of incompetence by its inability to present a workable program which would meet the crisis. The NRA has now given us such a program."

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World Geologists View Colorado Gold Chest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cripple Creek, Colo.

DOWN into the twelfth level of the famous old Cresson mine here were recently lowered nearly 40 members of the international geological party now touring the United States to view the "chamber of gold." Eight women were in the party.

The chamber, from which more than $1,500,000 was taken in ore that incrusted the walls to a thickness of 10 inches, is a vast underground cavern said to be as large as the nine-story-high lobby of the old Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. Members of the party generally said that it was the most famous treasure chest in the history of domestic mining.

Cleveland Car Strike Is Averted by NRA

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Sept. 8 (AP)—A strike of Cleveland's street car employees, originally called for today, has been averted at least temporarily through intervention of the NRA and city officials.

The executive board of the Street Car Men's Union last night called off indefinitely a strike of nearly 3000 employees which would have tied up the public transportation of 500,000 car riders. The board will meet Saturday for a final decision.

Increased speed in preparing the NRA transit code and efforts of Labor Department and national labor board representatives were expected to relieve the strike situation.

700 Out in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8 (AP)—More than 700 workers in the Lane cotton mills yesterday went on strike in protest against conditions in the mill which they charged "flagrantly violated" the National Recovery Act and the national textile code. Mr. S. Odenheimer, president of the mills, could not be reached for a statement.

Silk Strike Grows

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Sept. 8 (AP)—With 20 mills reported out, the American Federation of Silk Workers yesterday said that 2500 employees in Allentown had answered its strike call. The strike was called in conjunction with one at Paterson, N. J., and other places in protest against continued operation under the cotton code.

New York Strike Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—A settlement was reached today after an all-night conference in NRA headquarters which will enable 15,000 striking embroidery workers to return to work Monday.

More Silk Workers Out

SCRANTON, Penna., Sept. 8 (AP)—Several hundred employees of three Wayne County silk mills, two of them located in Hawley and one in White Mills, yesterday joined the strike of silk mill workers.

City Stores Company's Loss

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—City Stores Company reports for the six months ended July 31, 1933, net loss of $720,543 after taxes, depreciation, reserve for contingencies, minority interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $780,159 in the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year. For the quarter ended July 31, 1933, net loss was $274,998, compared with a net loss of $445,544 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $382,365 in the quarter ended July 31, 1932.

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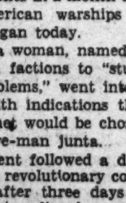

DIXON'S

203 Massachusetts Avenue

Next to Loew's State Theatre, Boston

All Factions In Parley Seek Order in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

quietness in the chief cities, but gives no account of the state of affairs in the interior. The destroyer Overton has arrived at the Isle of Pines, where American residents had taken alarm and is surveying the situation with the expectation of departing this afternoon if all is as quiet as appears.

One particular cloud has disturbed the Department of State, and that is the irritation of the smaller Latin-American powers that they were not called to the White House when President Roosevelt confided his policy to the A. B. C. powers and Mexico. They declare the question of "equality" to be paramount, and they insist it is being continually violated by Washington, but their complaint is an old and familiar one, known to every great chancellery whenever the touchy sensibilities of lesser powers are impugned.

Critically Weighed

Critical weighing of Washington's attitude toward the Cuban situation is going on here. On one hand, praise for President Roosevelt's handling of a difficult condition is expressed. On the other hand, keen observers of Cuba's internal crisis find little to be elated over.

While President Machado's overthrow is admitted to have been a stepping-stone to a rehabilitated Cuba the main objection is that economics rather than politics was the real issue. To this claim it is added that nothing has been done to restore Cuba's financial equilibrium.

From the very first, when Cuban troubles actually got under way, during October, 1931, persons friendly to Washington efforts to cooperate with the island have urged an inter-American powwow for the final untying of Cuba's governmental knot. Only until recently, in fact until President Roosevelt's conference with four Latin-American powers this week, has this idea commanded more than passing attention.

America's keen interest in the welfare of the island never has been doubted. However, today the charge is being made that its policy toward the island contributed to the second revolution and unseating the de Cespedes Government.

Countenanced by United States

The point is that while Cuba needs a strong man to take over the reins of former President Machado's Administration, the United States countenanced, if not chose, an individual apparently unfitted for the task. And further, that it should have known that there was a strong likelihood of a second uprising following that which overthrew Machado. The history of world revolutions has shown that a mild revolution has invariably been followed by a second one in which radicalism has come to the fore.

Critics of the venture declare that an ultimatum should not have been given former President Machado. He should not have been warned to get out under the threat of intervention. Also, that the undermining of the Cuban army in order to accomplish President Machado's downfall was harmful. The army had been trained by American army officers and had been taught to remain loyal to a constitutionally elected President. Finally, dictating the Presidency of Cuba and the Cabinet to surround the new Chief Executive was not within America's province.

As the situation stands, every mile traveled in the wrong direction is making a return trip to normal conditions more difficult. Cuba requires money, food and work, and no matter how frequently the Government is changed it can get none of these things unless it conforms to a constitutional pattern of administration.

Perhaps the most charitable thing that can be said is a comparatively small portion of the 4,000,000 persons are endeavoring to foist upon the island ideas conceived of kaleidoscopic political agitation throughout Latin America. Out of the unexpected, uncalled-for revolt probably will emerge a government capable of administration and strengthened by the misfortunes through which the people, most of them unwillingly, are passing.

The hope remains in Washington that in the rank and file of the revolutionary army there are men sensible enough to realize that the army's first duty is to give Cuba the opportunity to stand on its feet financially.

Political Factions In Cuba Seeking To Conciliate Differences

HAVANA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Attempts to conciliate political differences that have given Cuba two revolutionary governments in a month and brought 30 American warships to Cuban waters began today.

Six men and a woman, named at a meeting of all factions to "study the nation's problems," went into a secret session with indications that a coalition Cabinet would be chosen to supplant a five-man junta.

This development followed a declaration that the revolutionary commission, weary after three days in bickerings, threats, disorders, and talk of a counter-revolution, would retire "in five minutes" if the people "tell us it is necessary to avoid American intervention."

Guarded by many soldiers, delegates representing all shades of political thought, convened in the presidential palace late last night, and determined on the conciliation move before leaving at 12:45 a. m.

They met at the Government's invitation to hear the viewpoint of each faction. Their statements ranged from condemnation of the De Cespedes administration to expressions of fear that the United States would intervene.

Summaries of some of the speeches follow:

Aurelio Alvarez, speaking for the Junta — the De Cespedes administration has been a marathon for job hunters. It did not have a clear vision of the situation in the island. The present régime is backed by popular opinion.

Colonel Aurelio Hevia, representing the Union Nacionalista—the present government is not recognized by the United States and is not stable for that reason.

Martinez Fraga, representing the Menocalistas—intervention is at Cuba's door. To prevent it, the Government must solve immediately problems of the army and public order and avoid the present confusion.

Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana—The Republic is in danger. I support the junta.

The rumors that other uprisings might eventuate appeared to have been given point with the revelation by a member of the O. C. R. R. secret society that the opposition to the Leftist régime counted noses last night and determined that sufficient forces were at hand to execute another coup.

The leaders desisted, the informant continued, in the hope the student factions could be persuaded to fall in line with some sort of a compromise proposal, thereby avoiding almost certain bloodshed.

The Administration, which had secretly agreed to attempt to disarm all civilians, found the task almost impossible and then modified the order. Under the new plan students and soldiers were stationed on the more important street corners to stop automobiles and seize the weapons of persons without permits or not members of opposition factions.

United States Urged Against Intervention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—An appeal to the United States not to intervene to prevent the Cuban people from "carrying to its conclusion a social revolution which may have as far-reaching consequences as the changes which Mexico underwent between 1910 and 1921" is contained in a statement issued by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, and Mr. Charles A. Thomson, Latin-American expert for the association, today. They view the United States naval concentration in Cuban waters and the mobilization of marines at Quantico as "premature" and "highly dangerous."

"A real independence movement has come into existence (in Cuba) which the United States should not attempt to destroy," they say in their joint statement.

"The dispatch of nine naval vessels to Cuban waters, the announced visit of Secretary of the Navy Swanson and the concentration of 1000 marines at Quantico are designed supposedly to assure the maintenance of order in Cuba. Actually, such action is not only premature, but highly dangerous. These steps will undoubtedly weaken the prestige of the new Government and strengthen the opposition, thus increasing the prospects of instability.

"A military occupation of Cuba will be much more difficult today than in 1906, owing to the existence of a new sentiment of nationality which cannot be suppressed by force. A military occupation would undo the gains achieved in the evacuation of Nicaragua and the forthcoming evacuation of Haiti. It would doom the forthcoming Montevideo conference to failure.

"Should serious disorders develop in Cuba, the United States should not go beyond landing marines in a part of Havana and possibly other cities for the sole purpose of extending direct protection to foreign lives, in accordance with the policy long followed by the United States toward revolution in China and which Secretary of State Stimson applied in the case of revolutions in Nicaragua and Honduras in the spring of 1931. The United States should not, however, attempt to repress the revolutionary government on the ground that it cannot maintain order. Cuba should have the same right to work out its internal problems as the United States enjoys."

Youthful Army Leader In Latest Cuban Revolt

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Sergeant Fulgencio Batista

New State Board To Aid NRA Check On Price Rockets

Even Cost Increase Held Only Way to Achieve Big Buying Power

Massachusetts got in step today with the President's new move to keep the NRA off the reefs of unreasonable price raising.

A few hours after the announcement from Washington that the National Consumer Board had taken up arms against ignorant or intentional profiteering, the Massachusetts State Recovery Board announced the formation of a committee of research and statistics as its price-curbing rapier in defense of the President's program.

Simultaneously, word was enthusiastically given out that New England is about 90 per cent signed up, both employers and consumers. Also that a final enrollment drive has been started to convince all local governments that they should sign the code, following the example of Walpole yesterday.

Price Studies Welcomed

The price research committee is eagerly welcomed by those in authority as the key group in the coming battle to save the NRA from possible shipwreck.

Its work goes to the heart of President Roosevelt's drive to create effective purchasing power and get it into action.

If, they say, it cannot curb the forces tending to sweep prices up faster than wages, purchasing power in the country will be actually diminished rather than increased. Labor, with a little more in its pocket, will nevertheless have to pay a lot more to live.

If the committee succeeds in curbing prices along with similar committees throughout the nation, purchasing power will be created far more rapidly under this action of the NRA than could ever have been the case if the so-called automatic forces of recovery were left to themselves.

Prices, declared the President from his side of the breach, must have a lower speed limit than wages.

Employer's Side

"But," complains an employer typical of countless numbers on the other side, "the speed limit for my prices must be at least as great as that for wages. Otherwise, I cannot exist. I cannot pay out more to labor, broken financially as I am, unless I can collect that much more from my customers."

Employers and consumers alike, NRA leaders must be made to understand the basic idea so clearly that the right motives of the committee in snubbing steep price rises will not be questioned.

"Those employers and companies," the rule was formulated, "who have cash or reserves, or who can borrow from the bank or from civic groups which have secured R. F. C. money, should pay higher wages out of that cushion of money, and delay prices rises until it gives out. The intention is that recovery will bring increased sales before that money gives out and that price raises will not therefore be necessary.

"Only those whose every effort cannot raise such a cushion of money should put their prices up, and then not by any more than the precise amount of increased pay roll under the NRA."

Roosevelt Maintains 'Balance,' Moley Says

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penna., Sept. 8 (AP)—The so-called "brain trust," Prof. Raymond Moley said at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Electric Association, last night, has not been a "dominant" influence in shaping the policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

Scoffing at the idea that the President is receiving too much "academic" advice, the recently-resigned Assistant Secretary of State asserted that in working out his program, Mr. Roosevelt "has observed a wise balance of assistance."

Professor Moley told the utilities executives the Roosevelt policies represent "definite emphasis upon the principle that the public interest acting through the Government is paramount in the business life of the country."

Rabbis Ritualize Boycott Of German-Made Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Preceded by a ritual which included the lighting of two large black candles and the blowing of three blasts on the shofar (a ram's horn), a charem, or boycott, against the purchase or use by Jews of goods manufactured in Germany was pronounced at the closing session of the sixteenth annual convention of the Assembly of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada here Wednesday.

While approving the charem as the only effective means of combatting the Hitler régime, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who addressed the convention succeeded in having deleted from the boycott proclamation a clause calling for the excommunication of any Jew who violated it, Mr. Untermyer said the inclusion of such a clause would emphasize the religious side of the issue, and thus tend to alienate non-Jewish support.

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U. S. Works Out Foreign Policy On Lines Fraught With Drama

(Continued from Page 1)

ly than ever into two camps does not, to the best-advised experts here, mean that war is imminent. It is pointed out that it takes two sides to make a war, generally fairly well balanced so that each thinks he has some chance of victory, whereas in Europe today, Germany is virtually isolated. All the old allies of the Reich—Russia, Austria, Italy—and sympathizers like Great Britain and the neutral Scandinavian states, have been alienated in greater or lesser degree by the domestic or foreign policies of the National Socialist Government.

Recognises Danger Spots

So Washington sees Germany alone in an aroused continent, with the sole possibility of hostilities depending upon a reckless act, perhaps a further and larger-scale violation of a frontier—Austrian, Polish or French—which would bring the aroused powers upon Germany in a punitive action. This would not be war on a continental scale, for Germany's possibilities of successful resistance or of acquiring allies seem nil, but its aftermath might be just as unpleasant in the resentment left with the German people.

The State Department, recognizing this danger, feels that the present is a time for cool common sense on all sides. It is not prepared to attempt to push either France or Germany unduly in the direction of what seems to them to be dangerous disarmament. But it supports such individual schemes as limitation of aggressive arms—if the French can be persuaded—and a semi-annual inspection of national armaments, which the French warmly support as giving them an international check on German rearming.

Viewed from Washington, the chances at Geneva consist almost wholly in preserving the peace through the exercise of mutual forbearance. President Roosevelt carefully refrains from giving any provocation by an increase of American land or air armaments, while his naval building program is palpably far within the American quota. His continued confidence in Mr. Davis is again a gauge that persistent and hopeful disarmament work will be carried out.

With war-debt discussions to begin here before many weeks, the State Department is conscious of a problem which swiftly approaches show-down both domestically and internationally. It is over two years since the Hoover moratorium put an end to regular war debts payments; for two consecutive payments some debtors led by France have refused to pay, while others led by Great Britain have only paid in part and reluctantly. Now everyone is determined that something should be done before Dec. 15 rolls around, in order to remove this haunting specter from world relations.

And What of the Debts?

The revolutionary economic changes which have accompanied the American recovery program—prospective devaluation of the dollar, further elevation of tariffs and prohibitions—have made the regular transfer of huge international payments as contemplated in those fantastically remote days of 1924 more inconceivable than ever.

Today, nine out of ten people in Washington are convinced that the debts are gone beyond recall, and the only problem is to regularize their passing and reëstablish good financial relations. To what extent Congress, for so long adamant on this issue, will accept the inevitable is still a matter of speculation here.

As to the allied issues of world currencies and trade barriers, Washington awaits a more definite stage in the recovery campaign when the Administration will really know what sort of dollar it is going to have, and whether virtually total prohibition of competitive foreign imports is going to be necessary. Today, somewhat to the regret of the State Department, the tide is running toward higher tariffs, and other barriers, even though the depreciated dollar already acts as a 30 per cent tariff increase. But the NRA has not yet spoken its will on tariffs—presumably holding up this alleged plum for domestic manufacturers until their good behavior under the Blue Eagle, and the need for an additional stimulus, shall warrant action.

The best official authority on Russian recognition said the other day, "You probably won't believe me, but I actually don't know when and if we shall recognize the Soviet." He was candid. The fact is that the Administration is awaiting the most favorable opportunity to take a step which it is convinced will be popular and profitable, despite the campaigns being waged against recognition by lost-cause leaders. The stage must be set, and private contacts with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff to arrange the setting have not been too easy. The Russians are delightedly having a bit of revenge after waiting for recognition 15 years.

Japan on Tenterhooks

But in Tokyo and Changchun, the capital of Manchoukuo, they are watching American-Russian interests more keenly than anybody in the United States. The Japanese army is excited about concentration of Russian forces at and near Vladivostok; they anticipate that an ultimate clash between Russian and Japanese interests is inevitable; and their whole attitude toward the Soviet and the United States is conditioned upon the recognition issue.

Meanwhile, in the United States, certain forces are declaring with all the emphasis of modern publicity that Japan is "preparing to seize Hawaii and the Philippines from the United States." Their familiar war propaganda is stronger than for many years. Observers in the Far East, however, whose words are weighed in the State Department, believe Japan to be more fearful of trouble with the United States and more anxious for friendship with Uncle Sam, than at any recent time.

Washington, therefore, has marked time in its Asiatic policy, avoiding most of the bold statements which during Mr. Henry L. Stimson's conduct of affairs annoyed Japan. But the entire American fleet remains in the Pacific—partly, it is true, from economy reasons—and up the American sleeve the possibility of Russian recognition is still a highly forceful diplomatic instrument.

Out of adversity—the unexpected upset in Cuba—came the Administration's greatest opportunity to bring its new policies sharply to the attention of the Latin-American powers. Because they had been counting on the apparently triumphant outcome of the first Cuban revolution, which ousted General Machado, to prove their bona fides with Latin-America, the State Department and President Roosevelt had to do some quick thinking and deft acting to save the pieces when the revolt of the "non-coms" started.

President Saved the Day

The President himself snatched the chestnuts from the fire—as the possibility of intervention loomed—by calling envoys of the ABC powers and Mexico unprecedentedly to the White House, and explaining fully that he opposed intervention, but might be forced to action because of the United States' peculiar responsibilities in Cuba, but wanted Latin America to understand his motives.

By this means, during the first available crisis, President Roosevelt gave practical effect to his new Monroe Doctrine, which is that all Latin America has a joint responsibility with the United States in keeping the peace. No longer is there only condescension from Washington, no longer is Uncle Sam a big brother keeping naughty little boys in order, but all the other states are induced to accept policemen's rôles themselves.

Thus, not only the first Cuban revolution, but the second, is expected to prove powerfully that President Roosevelt wishes to cooperate honestly with Latin America under the egis of the "good neighbor" doctrine, and with an eye on commercial advantages to be picked by at the Montevideo Conference.

Montevideo itself, according to present plans, will be a forum at which the United States can tell the world of Hispano-America of its new policies, and proceed to carry further the forging of trade agreements which is already beginning in Washington. This new objective springs largely from the lack of results at the London Conference. Like George Canning, England's famous Prime Minister who inspired the Monroe Doctrine, President Roosevelt has "called the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old."

And so the new diplomatic year begins.

American Girl Scouts Return

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The only four American girls to attend the international Girl Scouts encampment recently held at Adelbaden, Switzerland, returned yesterday on the liner Manhattan. They were Lenna Thomas of Webster Groves, Mo.; Virginia Powell of Bowling Green, Ohio; Elizabeth Yates of Greensboro, N. C., and Adelaide Van Vleit of Goshen, N. Y.

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- Let me tell you a little about our potatoes. Every last one of them is grown in the State of Maine, and as you very well know, no potato in the country even approaches these mealy, full flavored potatoes from the Pine Tree State.
- The Maine soil grows a potato unlike any other . . . thin skinned, firm and regular in shape, nourishing and full of those important ingredients so necessary to our daily diet. There's no substitute . . . in any part of the country. We insist on Maine potatoes.
- As you can see . . . we serve a lot of them!

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NRA WE DO OUR PART

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Mrs. Maillet Flew to New York To Teach Spinning to Women

Perhaps Revival in Homespun Cloth Began When She, Who Clothed Her Children by Her Weaving Art, Said 'No, Please Do It This Way'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—To some the story began when Mrs. Mary Maillet of Roslindale, Mass., dropped out of the skies in an airplane with her spinning wheel under her arm. To others it started when an advertisement appeared in New York and Boston papers asking for "old ladies who know how to spin." But, of course, properly the very beginning was when Mr. John Cole, advertising man out of a job, said to Mr W. R. McHargue, another advertising man out of a job, "Say, here's a picture of Mrs. Roosevelt knitting in the Senate gallery. This is its a good time to revive homespun."

Mr. McHargue agreed and went up to the New York Historical Society to look at spinning wheels. He looked and he looked. In fact, a whole wing of the gallery was cleared one Saturday afternoon, so he could definitely decide just what were the essentials of a spinning wheel. He tried all the society has. And then he went off and made one which is being duplicated in a factory and sold by 25 leading department stores all over the country.

Then the story took a new turn. It is all right, of course, to market spinning wheels and certainly it is true that the public just now is interested in all kinds of homemade products. But given an advertising man and a spinning wheel, and you are bound to have high spots in any story.

Well, the high one in this tale is Mrs. Maillet's. But before she started on that sky ride, she had read the advertisement in a Boston paper which asked for an old lady who could spin. Mrs. Maillet is a pretty active person, but she didn't mind admitting she was a grandmother. And she ought to know a lot about spinning. Wasn't she one of eight children who were entirely clad in homespun, and didn't she dress her own seven children in homespun, and even now doesn't she make mittens and caps for her grandchildren?

Mrs. Maillet didn't know why the advertisers wanted her photograph, but she was enterprising enough to have it taken right by the side of her spinning wheel, which was more than was done by any of the other 49 ladies in Boston or the six in New York who replied. And so she got the job.

The job really was to come to the Harlem Continuation School in New York, and under the Department of Adult Education of the State of New York to teach women to spin. Mrs. Maillet not only did that job well in the opinion of the educators, but she attracted a lot of attention, which was what the advertising men wanted.

Now Mrs. Maillet is back in Roslindale, but the two advertising men hope that in time they will be able to set her up as a teacher of spinning. It is reported that an appropriation to teach spinning in the rural districts of New York State under the direction of the Department of Adult Education is not an impossibility. At the present time there is a Homecrafts League, which Miss Katherine Lee Grable is heading for the Adult Education Department and under whose auspices this teaching could be done.

Already one leading New York store has agreed to buy homespun sweaters if the factory can supply them. Now, with the market waiting, the promoters of the enterprise hope that women will undertake the spinning as a source of income.

The movement bids fair to become national under the auspices of the annual exposition of Women's Arts and Industries in Astor Hotel from Sept. 25 to 30. Certainly there will be spinning ladies in the show, and the board of the exposition, headed by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, is looking into the possibilities of establishing an American Homespun League to interest women all over the United States in the possibilities of homecraft as a measure of family maintenance and as an income-producing activity.

Unskilled Hands Learn Art of Spinning

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Mrs. Mary Maillet of Roslindale, Mass., Teaching Class

Left to Right—Mrs. Frances Eisenberg, Employment Counselor; Miss Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Principal of Harlem Continuation School; Mrs. Mary Maillet, Teacher, and Miss Bertha Frey, Instructor for the Homecraft League.

Northern Pacific Railroad Marks Fiftieth Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

gave way before the dominating force of the builders.

The Red River, dividing Minnesota and North Dakota, was reached in 1871 and two years later the steel rails stretched across the Dakota prairies as far as Bismarck. Here on a bluff overlooking the Missouri the clanking spurs of the cowpuncher and of the cavalryman, the shout of the bull-whacker and the whistle of the river boat combined to make this town of planked sidewalks and pine-board stores the center of teeming frontier life. Until 1879 Bismarck was the farthest point west on the Northern Pacific.

Across the river, Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux, ruled the Yellowstone territory in Montana, having wrested it from the Crows. When a surveying party appeared on the Yellowstone in July, 1873, Red Cloud blocked the path. An expedition, commanded by Gen. D. S. Stanley, which included the 7th Cavalry under Gen. G. A. Custer, was dispatched to clear the way. Custer, generally in advance, engaged in several spirited engagements with the Sioux. The Indians yielded and the work continued.

During the winter of 1878-79 the track was laid across the Missouri River ice between Bismarck and Mandan for the transportation of ties. Surveyors and graders, protected by Gen. T. L. Rosser and troops, continued westward. Settlers followed immediately, taking up land along the Heart and Knife Rivers. Between Mandan, N. D., and Glendive, Mont., stretched a desolate region, a panorama of scorched dunes, peaks and gullies. The Bad Lands of North Dakota.

Miles City Reached

Miles City, Mont., was reached in 1881 and here around the sheet iron stove the soldier, bull-whacker and frontiersman recounted their adventures. Construction up the Yellowstone proceeded steadily, aided by steamboats which conveyed material to the front. Four miles below Billings, Mont., stood a pine tree, bearing the inscription "Josephine Tree," marking the highest point ever reached by river craft on the Yellowstone. Josephine, the steamboat which carried the munitions of war for the army in the Sioux campaign of 1876, now rests in the sands of the Yellowstone.

Progress along the Yellowstone was strongly contested not only by the Sioux but also by Blackfoot, Crow and Cheyenne tribes. Pitched battles were fought and wooden crosses along the right-of-way in the early 80's testified to the struggle between the invading white man and the resisting foe. From Billings to Livingston, a distance of 115 miles, the survey followed the Yellowstone. West of Livingston arose the Belt or Bridger range, which separated the waters of the upper Yellowstone from those of the three rivers forming the upper Missouri. Here the railway encountered its first mountain barrier. A tunnel of 6310 feet was cut and on March 21, 1883, the first passenger train arrived at Bozeman, Mont.

Three months later Helena was reached. Here the great freighters of territorial days, loaded with gold bullion, started their long treks to the marts of trade. West of Helena railways builders faced major construction tasks. Mullan Pass, 20 miles west of Helena, presented six miles of heavy grades over the backbone of the Rocky Mountains and tracks were built as a switchback, for the tunnel was not bored until later. West of the pass the railway followed the course of the Little Blackfoot into the deep valley of the Hellgate River.

Meanwhile the tracklayers advancing from the West reached Gold Creek in Hellgate Canyon and here the tracks were joined. Mr. Villard, master mind of the vast enterprise, had chosen a historic spot for the ceremony, for it was here that gold was first discovered in the early 50's. Mr. Villard's guests at the spike-driving ceremony included Mr. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Department of the Interior; Baron George von Bunsen, member of the German Reichstag; the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Great Britain; Gen. U. S Grant, governors of states and territories, mayors, railway executives, writers and artists.

Five trains, two from the West, two from New York and one from Washington, rolled into Gold Creek for the occasion. Iron Bull, war chief of the Crows, added a final note to the festivity by declaring: "The iron horse will now have the free field to itself. The Indian and the Indian pony cannot hope to further roam as in the past when such a civilizer penetrates."

The wilderness was conquered. The huzzas of Gold Creek marked the beginning of a new era of expansion. Seattle was still a fishing village; Spokane rang with the warwhoops of Indians; the Yellowstone was the home of the Sioux and the Crows; North Dakota was an uninhabited country. But progress was continuous. Within 50 years cities have replaced villages. The woodburning locomotive has given way to the "Yellowstone," called the largest steam locomotive in the world. The giant engine, running between Mandan, N. D., and Glendive, Mont., is 125 feet long, weighs 1,118,000 pounds and has a tender capacity of 22,000 gallons of water and 27 tons of coal. Mr. Charles Donnelly is president of the railway.

Villard's 'Big Story' Had No Wire to Take It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLD CREEK, Mont., Sept. 8—A newspaper reporter turned rail magnate found himself on this spot 50 years ago with the greatest news story of the year, but without wire facilities to send it.

Bottled up in Hellgate Canyon Sept. 8, 1883, Henry Villard, onetime distinguished correspondent and builder of the first northern transcontinental transportation system, discovered on that historic day that he had built a story with teeming romance, human interest and far-reaching industrial significance, but that he had overlooked the means of acquainting the world with it.

That's why on Sunday, Sept. 9, 1883, staff correspondents of America's outstanding newspapers failed to chronicle in those newspapers the story of the driving of the last spike at Gold Creek, Mont., linking by rail the Atlantic with the Pacific and removing the frontier of the Northwest.

Mr. Villard's dramatic climax in rail construction might as well not have been enacted so far as America's reading public was concerned on that Sunday morning in 1883.

The facts were that a telegraphers' strike was in progress, silencing commercial wires, and that a single railroad wire could not be released for newspaper copy because it was taxed to capacity to dispatch four special excursion trains required to accommodate Mr. Villard's guests. History recites valiant but vain efforts of reporters to convey copy by couriers on horseback to distant stations. Their pleas to "get on" the railroad wire were unavailing.

And so the whole pretentious setup at Gold Creek failed to yield "spot news" stories. They trickled in, in some cases, days late.

Gold Creek of Present Huddle of Ancient Shacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont.—Gold Creek, where the Northern Pacific Railroad linked its transcontinental line 50 years ago, is no more than a whistling station for through trains today, a huddle of ancient shacks. But in 1883 it was a mining town, where the first find of gold had been made in Montana 30 years before.

Curiously enough, the fiftieth year of the Northern Pacific in western Montana finds the mining industry, the principal occupation of its inhabitants at the early date of the railroad's coming, regaining its high status. Every gulch, every canyon, every creek in western Montana is occupied by placer miners and a few hard-rock miners use their tools there in the quest of gold and other minerals. Bear Gulch is again inhabited, Nine Mile Creek swarms with 150 or more placer miners, and the Cedar Creek country near Superior has hundreds of men busy trying to find a fortune.

There was a time when the logging operations carried on in western Montana furnished employment for 5000 men or more. Gradually white pine and yellow pine dropped in market value, below the cost of production. Logging camps closed, lumber mills stood idle. Few logging operations are being carried on today.

Mexico Seeks Treaty Revision With Japan

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Mexico has opened negotiations with Japan for a mutually satisfactory interpretation of the present treaty on trade and commerce relating to immigration. Señor Manuel Puig Casauranc, Foreign Minister, announced Sept. 6. Heretofore, the Foreign Minister revealed, Japan has sought to interpret the immigration section of the treaty in a manner unsatisfactory to Mexico by seeking to obtain for Japanese unrestricted entry into this country on the same basis as Mexican citizens, with all rights and privileges pertaining to nationals.

The misunderstanding is attributed by Mexico to faulty wording of the text of the pact. In addition to the fact Mexico contends that she never intended such a construction be placed on the agreement, Minister Puig Casauranc declared. A revision is immediately imperative, because this country cannot prepare important negotiations for trade reciprocity treaties with various other countries which expect most-favored-nation treatment.

For example, he said, Italy, in the course of such negotiations, has just requested that the immigration provisions be interpreted the same as Japan interprets her treaty. "All foreigners," said the Foreign Minister, "entering Mexico will be treated equally, but none will receive the treatment reserved for nationals."

Cabinet 'Turned Down' By Ecuadoran Congress

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Congress has voted its lack of confidence in the new Ministry less than 24 hours after President Martinez Mera appointed a Cabinet in defiance of legislative demands that he resign. The vote was 36 to 35. President Martinez Mera, who has stoutly resisted congressional opposition to his Administration for three weeks, immediately began a series of conferences with military and political leaders in an effort to form a new Cabinet.

On Aug. 15 Congress adopted a resolution, by a vote of 49 to 22, calling on the Chief Executive to resign because his "inefficient administration had failed to overcome" economic and political difficulties confronting the country.

Beer Licenses Fail As Source of Gold For New York Dealers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Having issued 40,392 licenses to sell beer and wine since the State Alcohol Beverage Control Board was established less than five months ago, the board announced today that no more beer licenses will be issued after Sept. 15, for a time at least.

In making public the board's order, which was issued to enable the board "to determine whether public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the issuance of any additional licenses," Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman, revealed that there are nearly three times as many beer and wine licenses outstanding now as there were when prohibition went into effect in 1919.

Another reason why the board has halted the issuance of licenses is that its members may give more time to formulating regulations for control of the liquor traffic in preparation for the expected repeal of prohibition, it was said.

The board is planning also to make a re-check on every holder of a beer and wine license to determine whether rules are being enforced and also to discover whether too many licenses have been issued in some sections.

That the beer business has not proved to be a gold mine for some dealers which they expected is indicated by the fact that many have asked for cancellation of their licenses and refunds of their payments. License fees totaling $5,539,738 have flowed into the coffers of the state as a result of the legalizing of 3.2 beer, Mr. Mulrooney revealed.

Soviet Plan Canal To Link Volga-Don

(Continued from Page 1)

hand one may perhaps hazard the suggestion that the means of persuasion at the disposal of an organization like the Gay-Pay-Oo were very potent and persuasive.

While the total number of persons employed on the construction is not officially stated, it obviously runs high into the tens, quite possibly into the hundreds of thousands. The workers were all prisoners under the supervision of the Gay-Pay-Oo, but only a part of them had been convicted of ordinary offenses which would entail prison sentences in any country. Considerable numbers of expropriated kulaks were employed and some of the engineering knowledge required for the canal was furnished by persons who had been administratively banished for that vague and elastic and varied offense known as sabotage.

The government communiqué which was issued in connection with the release and commutation of sentence of more than 70,000 prisoners emphasizes the exceptionally hard physical conditions under which the canal was built. The country between the White Sea and Lake Onega is full of marshes, and, besides being exposed to the attacks of mosquitoes, the prisoners were sometimes obliged to labor in mud and water. No figures are available as to the number of accidents or casualties incurred in the course of this construction work. It is expected that those prisoners who have not completed their sentences will be shifted to work on the proposed new canal.

From the engineering standpoint the White-Baltic Sea canal involved a number of difficult problems. As completed it includes 128 complex hydraulic erections, including 19 locks, and 15 dams. An interesting experiment was made in substituting timber, which is plentiful in Karelia, for iron and concrete, which are not, in the construction of dams, locks and dykes.

Nine More States Ratify Child Labor Amendment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—All the states that ratified the child labor amendment at the last sessions of their legislatures have now certified to the State Department, bringing the legal listing up to the full 15.

The 1933 ratifications totaled nine—Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Illinois, and Oklahoma. Previously, six states had ratified—Arkansas, Arizona, California, Wisconsin, Montana and Colorado. Labor leaders hold that the ratification action by the states has arisen from a new belief that child labor is not economically profitable.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENTNOR, N. J., Sept. 8 — The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who passed on today, was a nationally known preacher who tore the lid off Tammany Hall and the New York underworld, forcing the Lexow investigation in 1894. He was 91 years old. Up to the end he was a foe of Tammany and of corruption and graft in government wherever it might be found.

Dr. Parkhurst came out strongly against Alfred E. Smith for President and for Herbert Hoover in 1928. A year later he again took sides in the fight against Tammany when Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia was the Fusion candidate against Mayor James J. Walker, up for reelection.

Always a militant crusader, Dr. Parkhurst recently voiced satisfaction that he had lived to hail President Franklin D. Roosevelt—although he had not voted for him in 1932—as "an honest and able, big man, and a true man of the hour."

Although little known to the younger generation here, Dr. Parkhurst has a significant place in the history of the city. It was directly due to his efforts that Richard Croker, long boss of Tammany Hall, was forced to quit city politics here and William L. StroTng was elected reform Mayor in 1895 by a plurality that almost reached the figure of victory obtained by the "Tiger" in the previous election. It will be recalled that Theodore Roosevelt became Mayor Strong's police commissioner and almost immediately came into nation-wide notice.

Government Plans Huge Purchases Of Forest Lands

Fechner Reveals Program —Foresters Vote for Permanent C. C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H.—A drive for a permanent Civilian Conservation Corps to carry on forest saving work loomed at the American Forestry Association's fifty-eighth annual convention last night, when a resolution for continuance of this service was adopted.

This follows an undercurrent of opinion among attending forest men that the C. C. C. will be continued on an even larger scale. Such outstanding work has been accomplished, it is felt, that this seems imminent. The convention adopted the idea from Mr. James E. Scott, White Mountain National Forest supervisor, who suggested C. C. C. continuance, last Tuesday.

The evening meeting followed a luncheon at Wildwood C. C. C. camp, where Mr. Robert Fechner, C. C. C. head, and Mr. Robert Kircher, regional forester, spoke.

Conservation plans were simmering in President Roosevelt's thought for years, Mr. Fechner said, and when opportunity came to put the plan across he knew what he wanted and what the results would be. Although the program first met opposition, today it is the most universally approved program for national rehabilitation.

Mr. Fechner revealed that the United States Forest Service plans to purchase 1,000,000 acres of new national forest land in the South next month to provide new C. C. C. work. This fits into gigantic purchases planned over the next two years. He said it is planned to buy 5,000,000 acres of land with a $20,000,000 appropriation, raising eastern national forests to double their present area.

It was voted to approve the conservation section of the lumber code.

Purification of all New Hampshire streams to standard of headwaters in White Mountain national forests was a major proposal of Mr. L. H. Weir, of the American Playground Association, to widen New Hampshire's recreational facilities.

In the forest itself he urged more camp grounds where city folk may camp and come close to nature; botanical gardens where people may learn the names of nature's treasures. A forest museum also was proposed.

Mr. Henry R. Francis, professor of recreational forestry, New York State College of Forestry, urged a system of pay and free camps in the White Mountain National Forest. Under the present free camp system, he said, the public does not appreciate its great privilege. Under a pay system campers would enjoy much better facilities, he said.

The association presented prizes for 4-H Club forestry work. Kucanowet Club of Dunbarton reecived the plaque for the best club work this year. Robert Stevens won the state medal for the best boy's work; Dorothy Hujsak won the girl's work medal. Robert Stevens also won the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests gold medal as senior state champion; Edwin Thompson won the silver medal as junior champion.

Gold Found in Ontario Assayed at $100 to Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Southwest of Timmins, Ont., in Carscallen Township, along the line of the new Abitibi power line of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, another discovery of gold has been made.

Samples of the gold received at the offices of the Ontario Department of Mines here in the form of a lump of rock the size of a teakettle assay about $100 to the ton, experts of the department estimate. The samples bear visible free gold, and the vein from which it was taken is said to be about 30 feet wide.

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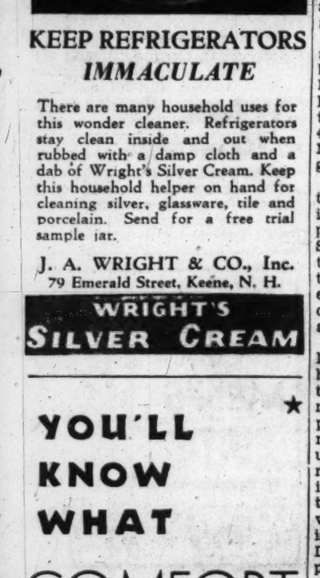

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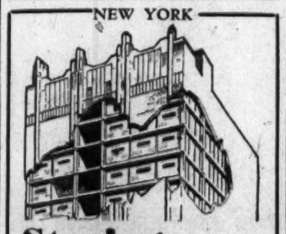

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British Tradition Declared Wholly Different in Fact

Written History Adheres More to Truth, Lord Raglan Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, Eng., Sept. 8—Lovers of tradition—legends handed down from father to son, or folklore that is the heritage of a thousand lands—received a rude shock when they heard the address of Lord Raglan, president of the anthropology section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

With numerous examples, Lord Raglan showed how entirely unreliable tradition is in comparison with the colder, but more accurate, facts of history.

Do we find, said the speaker, in any part of the world, young people sitting at the feet of the aged and eagerly drinking in all that they can tell them of the events of their youth? Nowhere that he had heard of. A man in his anecdotage was generally regarded as a bore.

Why, he asked, should "traditions" be thought capable of accurate oral transmission for hundreds, and even thousands of years, when no other fact can pass from mouth to mouth down the street without hopeless distortion?

The notion that people go hungry because there is too much food in the world—because research is continually making two blades of grass grow where one grew before—was exploded before the agricultural section of the association.

Dr. Alexander Lauder, president of the section, took issue with opinions that improvements in technic were the cause of present economic difficulties. It is certain, he declared, that the advances in the application of natural science to agriculture are not the causes of prevailing agricultural depression but are to be sought in the absence of satisfactory schemes for collective planning, marketing, stability in the value of money and the maintenance of better equilibrium between prices, wages and debts.

Dr. Lauder alluded to the wonderful reclamation and land drainage work carried out in Italy during the last ten years, and said that it had been asked, "What of the cost?" The Italian State was said to have spent £31,000,000 in reclaiming over 1,000,000 acres. The severely economic English view would be that since land is going out of cultivation, why make more? But Italian men still lived by the land and they had something lasting to show for the expenditure.

The importance of agriculture, concluded Dr. Lauder, not merely as a means of producing additional home-grown food, but as an industry of fundamental social value, was now being realized by all sections of the community.

"It should not be forgotten that the gold standard is a form of discipline which may itself help to restore some of those conditions that enable it to be operated with success.

"It is a problem in the art of government to decide when the necessary changes have occurred and how much may be left to the discipline of the standard itself."

These were the concluding words in Prof. J. H. Jones's presidential address on the gold standard in the economic section of the association.

Professor Jones said that he neither contemplated nor desired an immediate return to the gold standard as many changes must take place before such action could be taken with safety.

The outlook which he believed probable, said the professor, was that the restoration of the gold standard was necessary to the progress of the world in that future which was worth considering. The distant future could be left to itself. But he feared that political considerations would drive Britain back to the gold standard before the essential preliminaries had been properly considered.

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Topsfield Fair Draws Record Crowd With Many New Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Sept. 8—Governor's Day at the Essex County Fair, opened today with a special program and harness horse events, together with a number of new entertainments. A dozen American Legion bands compete tonight.

More than 15,000 persons were in attendance yesterday, according to an official estimate. The largest crowd ever admitted to this annual Topsfield event.

At the flower show, said by horticulturists to be the finest in years, professional exhibitions were the largest, but the throngs spent most of their time examining collections of amateurs—such as the average man can raise in his own garden.

At the dynamometer horse pulling contests the team of Mr. Clarence Lunn of Rochester performed the remarkable feat of pulling nearly its own weight a distance of 27½ feet. A heavier pair from Hood's Cherry Hill farm pulled a greater load the full distance to win the event. In order to relatively equal the exhibition of the Lunn team, the Hood farm pair would have had to pull more than 500 pounds additional. Both pairs were given prizes.

The annual tug-of-war between county fire departments was won by the Ipswich quintet which defeated Rowley in two straight pulls last night. Ipswich won by the scant margin of an inch and a half the first time and three quarters of an inch the second. The fair ends tomorrow with automobile racing on the dirt track.

Cranberry Strike Spreads at Plymouth

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—A strike of cranberry pickers spread today to seven more large bogs in the Plymouth area, resulting in the walkout of 800 to 900 additional workers. The bogs affected now include 15 of the largest in this section and 1200 cranberry pickers are idle. The strike affects bogs in Plymouth, Wareham, Onset and Carver.

Most of the workers have allied themselves with a union organizer claiming affiliation with the American Federation of Labor but whose authority has been denied by the state branch of the federation. They have demanded 80 cents an hour pay, instead of the 40 offered by the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association.

Picking went forward today with greatly reduced forces. Difficulty was encountered in obtaining workers for 40 cents an hour and efforts were being made to recruit pickers from the welfare lists in the towns affected. Employers met with some reluctance on the part of unorganized workers to go to bogs patrolled by strike pickets.

Motion Pictures

From Scenario and From Stage

Of the double feature bill now playing at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, we prefer "Shanghai Madness." It is an adventure story, unconvincingly worked out, poorly acted in spots. But Mr. Lee Garmes was the photographer and he knows his lenses. Also, Mr. Spencer Tracy is upright, forthright and all those things, as a United States naval officer, unjustly dismissed, but—cheerio—finally restored to honor. Miss Fay Wray is the kind of heroine that women who never so much as whispered in school admire. That is, she is very naughtily willful and headstrong. (Isn't it carrying feminism too far, the way the heroines do the pursuing these days?) But she gets her happy ending. Mr. Henry Stephenson and Mr. Ralph Morgan make brief appearances (Mr. Morgan is a not too apt Chinese).

The reason we place "Goodbye Again" second is that we happened to see the stage play, with a practically perfect cast, and that always makes us a spoilsport for a screen reproduction. To those who have not seen the play, it may give some pleasure. Mr. Warren William struggles with woeful unsuccess for the Osgood Perkins sprightliness as Kenneth Bixby, the novelist on parade. Miss Joan Blondell misses the secretary's cattish sang-froid and becomes merely petulant and pugnacious. Miss Genevieve Tobin is well enough as the mischief-making Julie Wilson. Her husband's priceless matter-of-factness is caricatured.

We find the best characterization in Mr. Wallace Ford's priggish young lawyer, although we admit it is a strain on the patience to have to watch him walk down a corridor and board an elevator (with emphasis on the stiffly held shoulders) just to be further assured of his smug self-righteousness. That's the trouble with most movie transcriptions. We-getcha-Steve the first time, but the camera must rub it in until we feel like screaming, "Yes, yes, go on. . . ."

Another thing, the director is often too anxious to avoid the supposed stigma of copying the stage play. So he runs the camera off into side excursions which sometimes prove entirely irrelevant. What's the harm in copying a stage play if it was a good one? Not every movie can be first-rate cinema, in any case.

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Schönberg to Give Composing Course At Conservatory

Devised New Harmony System of Atonality; to Join Malkin

Arnold Schönberg, revolutionary Austrian composer, will come to America this fall to teach composition at the new Malkin Conservatory of Music in Boston.

This announcement, made today by Joseph Malkin, director of the conservatory, will rouse extraordinary interest in musical circles everywhere.

Schönberg is generally regarded among musicians as one of the three outstanding living composers (the other two are Igor Stravinsky and Richard Strauss). He is famous as the deviser of a new system of harmony based on "atonality." While other modernist composers were writing compositions in several keys at once ("polytonality"), Schönberg was composing works in no key at all.

He has been for 30 years a center of controversy among musicians and critics. Some commentators regard him as a genius whose theories imply a revolution in music; others consider him the last representative of Wagnerian romanticism.

Most critics probably would agree that Schönberg is more important as an influence than as a creator. His disciples regard him with veneration; but some of them, notably Alban Berg, have produced works which have had more success than those of the master.

For the popular response to Schönberg's compositions has been cool. His best-known works are the string sextet, "Verklärte Nacht"; the song cycle, "Pierrot Lunaire," notable for the employment of the "sprechgesang," or song-speech; the "Gurrelieder," for solos, chorus and orchestra, and the opera, "Die Glückliche Hand." All these works have been heard in America as well as in Europe, but none of them has won popular favor.

Schönberg's harmonic theories have been outlined in his "Harmonielehre," revised in 1922. This textbook is regarded by his adherents as the epitome of modernity in music. He has written various articles expounding his theories, including one entitled "Tonality and Form," published in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 19, 1925.

Mr. Malkin, head of the new conservatory, is a distinguished musician, who was first violoncellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Kark Muck from 1914 to 1918, and under Henri Rabaud the following season. He has been a concert artist for many years, both as soloist and as a member of the Malkin Trio, in which are associated with him Jacques Malkin, violinist, and Manfred Malkin, pianist, both of whom are members of the faculty of the new school, the latter as dean.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Saturday; warmer in interior tonight and on coast Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; possibly showers in north portion; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday; probably showers except near Sandy Hook.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	86	Miami, Fla.	84	86
Bismarck	62	90	Minneapolis	78	92
Boston	68	70	Montreal	60	74
Buffalo	70	80	Nantucket	68	74
Calgary	44	60	New Orleans	78	88
Charleston	82	84	New York	76	88
Chicago	74	84	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Cincinnati	70	94	North Platte	64	96
Denver	64	94	Philadelphia	70	88
Dodge City	68	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Eastport, Me.	54	66	Pittsburgh	74	90
Hatteras	82	84	Portland, Me.	58	72
Honolulu, T.H.	78		Raleigh	76	88
7 p.m. Sept. 7		82	St. Louis	76	96
Helena, Mont.	46	56	Salt Lake City	56	80
Huron, S. D.	70	100	San Francisco	52	72
Jacksonville	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	82
Kansas City	74	92	Seattle	52	66
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	74	90
Memphis	74	90	Williston, N.D.	54	76

A—9 a. m. Sept. 8.
B—Maximum Sept. 7.
The temperature at 2:30 was 79.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:55 p. m., Saturday 3:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:38 p. m.

Events

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 2:00, 4:50, 7:40, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Color Prints, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Essex County Division, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Garden party, speaking program by prominent Republicans, Randoot Farm, home of Mrs. Louis Cox, Methuen, 2:30.

Dedicatory exercises for new post office building, luncheon and speaking program, Postmaster-General James A. Farley officiating, morning.

Scituate Historical Society: Celebration of seventeenth anniversary, high school, Scituate, morning and afternoon.

Conference on Business and Investments: Round table discussion on Washington conducted by Mr. Theodore G. Joslin, Washington newspaper man, Richard Knight Auditorium, Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, 9:45.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 2:20, 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:50, 7:40, 10:35 p. m.
For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Coming to Teach Modern Composing

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Arnold Schönberg

Engineer Declines To Take All Blame

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—M. H. King, veteran engineer, has declined to take all the blame for the wreck of the Atlantic Flier in which there were 14 fatalities. "It wouldn't have happened if I had been properly flagged," he said at the semiofficial investigation here.

King was at the throttle of a milk train which ripped into the rear of the crack passenger train Tuesday night. He said he had obeyed every signal but the last one as he neared the place where the passenger express had stopped to wait for a string of freight cars to get off the track.

The last signal, he said, was an order to be prepared to stop in the distance he could see. He admitted that he speeded up the train after the signal but asserted it wouldn't have happened if he had been "properly flagged."

A. C. Morris, flagman on the flier, said that when his train stopped he saw and heard the milk train approaching. He said he ran back along the track as fast as possible, swinging his lanterns and yelling.

Negotiations Completed For Sale of Shoe Plant

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—Negotiations were completed today for the purchase by the J. F. McElwain Company, shoe manufacturers of Manchester and Nashua, of the No. 4 factory of the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company and the Dalton paper box plant.

Maj. Francis P. Murphy of Nashua, general manager of the concern and a member of the Governor's Council, said the additional plants became necessary because of increased business and the restrictions placed by the NRA code on working hours. From 350 and 400 shoe workers will be employed in the new units, meaning an added pay roll to the community of $750,000 annually.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, New York Day at Century of Progress.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Today's news, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rondoliers, male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
7:45 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta.
8:30 Platinum Syncopators.
8:45 NBC, "Crooning Choir."
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighters," sketch.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
11:00 Announcement; sports review; news.
11:30-1:00 NBC, dance music; soloists.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speaker; pianist.
5:15 NBC, Norman Cloutier's Orchestra.
5:30 "Will the Civilian Be the Victim in the Next War?"
5:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Twenty Fingers of Harmony.
7:15 After Dinner revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Betty Boop Frolic."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Fred Allen; Roy Atwell; soloists; Grofe Orchestra.
9:30 Rakov's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, United States Navy Band.
10:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner's Friday Night Sociable."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:25 Brockton Fair speaker.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Julius Tannen; soloists; chorus; Spitalny Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 Minstrels program.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; quartet; Jack Golden's Orchestra.
10:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:30 "Strange Adventures in Strange Lands."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, National men's singles tennis summary.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Cosmopolitan String Ensemble.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:15 Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 "In the Master's Music Room."
9:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Emerald Isle Orchestra.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Popular vocal program.
8:00 Cambridge Legion Band.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Dedication luncheon program of Boston's Federal Building and Post Office; speakers.
2:00 p. m.—Local farm program.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
1:15-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Finals, men's national tennis singles, Forest Hills, L. I.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Ultimatum Given Soft Coal Trade By NRA Authority

Must Submit Code for Hearing Monday or Get One Forced on It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The strife-torn soft coal industry was today given two alternatives by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. One was voluntary acceptance of a code of fair practices for the industry drafted by the NRA and handed to the coal operators in tentative form last night. The other was having the code imposed on them by Presidential order.

The ultimatum gave the operators until 6 p. m. Saturday to file objections and set Monday for a brief final hearing after which the code, revised if it seems justified, will be submitted to President Roosevelt.

The code submitted by the Administration last night represents a considered effort to weld into a single comprehensive document plans proposed for solution of the industry's ills in 29 separate and distinct codes, each drafted by an element in the industry which considers its problems unique.

Labor is accorded absolute freedom to organize for collective bargaining purposes. The words "open shop" and "closed shop" are significantly absent from the code even by implication. Despite protestations of the Industrial Advisory Board, General Johnson remained firm on this point and ruled out, once and for all, the "merit" clause loophole sought in this case by the coal operators and in a score of pending codes.

The much-disputed question of the "check-off" is unsettled. Under the maximum hours provision leeway is provided for seasonal fluctuations through a choice between a steady 36-hour week or a 32-hour week for 26 weeks and 40 for the next 26.

Minimum wages are worked out on a complicated scale setting up differing rates for each of 15 different districts into which the coal fields of the country are divided for the purposes of the act.

In Boston's Two Capitols

NRA Candidates Code

It is the custom of the day that any considerable body of men, retailers, teachers, actors, manufacturers and what not get together and draw up a code. Consequently it is proposed that Boston's mayoralty candidates, now numbering 12, submit a code.

* * *

This code should regulate the number of handshakes per diem, the number of babies any one candidate can kiss per same diem and the quantity of mud that may be thrown. Since most of them are allegedly working for the Democratic donkey, they should share the work by permitting one candidate to take on the speech of the other when NIRA blows the whistle.

There should be permitted three references to the "Pee-pul" each speech, and one to the flag. Certain things should be waived: It should be conceded that each candidate will lower the tax rate, exercise graft from "our fair and historic city," restore good government, lighten the burden on real estate, slap special interests, and kill the fatted pork.

* * *

With these things taken care of, the candidates should have oodles of leisure time and prove an inspiration to other codifiers.

* * *

Clean Aprons on Shopkeepers

Yankee independence is fighting for survival. Yesterday, the Massachusetts Association of Independent Merchants filed an initiative petition at the State House, calling for a tax on chain stores.

* * *

As a storm rain leeches the soil, they say, chain stores are drawing subsistence out of local towns. Profits of chains in a community are paid out to stockholders elsewhere. Taxes which the independent store pays into the town treasury are not levied with impartiality on the chain.

* * *

Yet business men know that what is sauce for the goose has been good diet for the gander. Since the advent of chains, independents have roused themselves out of their dusty general store period, and are vigorously looking after the p's and q's.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Sept. 10

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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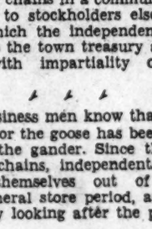

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Azana Cabinet in Spain Falls After Setback at Elections

Unexpected Resignation of Government Attributed to Widespread National Discontent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 8—The Azaña Cabinet has resigned. After inferences drawn from last Sunday's elections, when 10 out of 15 municipal districts voted solidly against the Government in the appointment of members to sit on the tribunal constitutional guarantees, all Spain was perplexed to find that the Premier and his ministers showed signs of carrying on just as before.

In the House, the day before yesterday, Señor Alejandro Lerroux, former Foreign Minister, challenged their position and gravely warned the Premier that his obstinacy in remaining in power was threatening the very stability of the régime itself. A vote of confidence, however, was returned by the House by 146 to 3, Radicals and other opposition parties walking out.

Yesterday a cabinet meeting took place from which ministers came forth smilingly and denied that a question of confidence had been raised or that the Government intended to resign.

However, pressure of public opinion from all over Spain has been so great that it would have been extremely risky to ignore it. Widespread discontent such as did not even reign under the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera has been manifesting itself recently with gathering strength. Newspaper after newspaper has abandoned the cause of Señor Azaña and in Madrid today there are only two that support him.

A consultation with the President is announced for this afternoon, and some concern exists as to his choice of a successor. It may be said that the future of Spain, now more than at any other time for many decades, hangs on this choice.

Recovery Act Hints Of Fascism, Harvard Professor Declares

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penna., Sept. 8 (AP)—Calling for preservation of the "freedom and integrity of the states," Prof. Philip Cabot of Harvard University today characterized the National Recovery program as "a long step in the direction of Fascism."

In an address prepared for delivery at the convention of the Pennsylvania Electric Association, he expressed the view that if the NRA policies "were made permanent," the states' rights would be jeopardized.

"If these emergency measures remain in force for any considerable length of time we may find that the forces we have set in motion are beyond our control," asserted Professor Cabot, who is professor of public utility management in Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. "It seems to me unthinkable," he said, "that the regimentation of industry and the control of personal conduct contemplated by the National Industrial Recovery Act represent the sober judgment of this nation except as emergency measures."

Casco Bay Has First Survey in 80 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARPSWELL, Maine, Sept. 8—For the first time since 1850-56, the waters and shores of Casco Bay are being completely recharted under direction of Lieut. C. J. Durgin of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In connection with the survey, a 30-foot tower will be erected on Randall Hill, West Harpswell. This marker, used with other similar towers built at points along the shore where they can be seen from great distances, will be fitted with lights to permit night work. Lights are visible at a greater distance and with finer accuracy for survey work than the towers alone by daylight.

In the work of recharting, the shore line is mapped first. Crews in boats drag all the waters, not only measuring the depth at low tide but finding and charting every surface or sunken rock, ledge or other obstruction. Three crews of men are now being used in building the towers and three boats and crews will soon be on the water.

Altman Breaks Tradition; Name on 5th Avenue Store

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—B. Altman & Co., who have done business in Fifth Avenue for 27 years without any exterior identifying sign, has given tradition the go-by and hung out a "shingle."

The building, covering the entire block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, from Fifth to Madison Avenues, now bears the firm's name on two small, conservative bronze plates finished in dull chromium. One name plate is attached to the corner column at Thirty-fourth Street, the other to the column at Thirty-fifth Street. The change in policy was made partly to aid out-of-town visitors to identify the store, Mr. John Wood, vice-president, said.

Lindberghs Touring Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh continued their automobile tour of southern Sweden yesterday after spending the night in a country hotel near Jonkoping. The route they are following indicates that they may visit the old country estate at Smedstorp, where Colonel Lindbergh's grandfather once lived.

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Cambridge Starts Drive to Rid City Of Slot Machines

District Attorney Directs Candy Raid Against Alleged 'Racket'

With the arraignment of five persons in the Middlesex County Court this morning the drive to stamp out the slot machine "racket" entered a new phase.

The raid staged by District Attorney Warren L. Bishop yesterday, in which thousands of dollars of gambling equipment was seized, together with sales literature, file cases and account books of the American Candy Company of Cambridge, was the first blow struck directly at a large distributer.

Hitherto the police have confined their efforts to seizing slot machines in retail establishments. But through these raids the American Candy Company was located as one of the largest distributers of the illegal devices.

Among the literature seized was a sales circular from the Batty Manufacturing Company, Chicago, maker of varieties of slot machines, telling of the profits to be made through the machines.

Questioned on this angle of the "racket" District Attorney Bishop said he knew of no existing law under which the manufacturer of these machines could be reached. At present only the retailer and the distributor could be prosecuted, he said.

Armed with evidence obtained in the American Candy Company files, the raids on retailers will conitnue as part of the district attorney's campaign against gambling devices in Middlesex County.

Mexico Issues Army Figures

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—The Mexican Army contains 367 generals who command 39,971 privates, according to official figures released recently.

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The Home Forum

A Blue Anthology

THIS is not an anthology of blues, but, tentatively, a blue anthology.

Its impulse arose in the way blue glinted from a line of Amy Lowell's incomparable "Patterns":

"I walk down the garden paths,
And all the daffodils
Are blowing, and the bright blue squills."

And the bright—blue—squills; slow in its rhythm and yet somehow sharp in its tone-color.

Then I remembered Miss Lowell's "April":

"I will lie under the beech trees,
Under the gray branches of the beech trees,
In a blueness of little squills and crocuses."

At that I began to hunt for blue in her poetry, and gathered much. It was not hard to find, for it stood out on the pages as veronica or larkspur does in a garden or in a bouquet. Her poetry is always lavish of color—silver, gold, rose, yellow like an August garden, plum-color, lemon-green, moon-white, and jade. But blue, also. A meticulous examination shows that the volume, called *Pictures of the Floating World*, wears a touch of blue on at least one-fifth of its pages. There, or elsewhere, she writes of blue-green rice fields, a rain-blue dress, and vague, blue trees. At earliest dawn the black sky is lacquered over with blueness. Summer mornings are blue mornings. Chinese gardens are also blue. Japanese skies are blue-white, and women in a Japanese print wear dresses of snow-blue. The blue of hyacinths and squills is sharp, the water of a broken fountain is bronze-blue. There is a blue river, a blue bay, a blue-white mirage on the horizon, the "blue and buoyant air," and roses powdered over a ribbon of moire blue. The far reaches of ocean are vague shadow-shotted blue, there is "silver and star-blue, the wine blue of seas and oceans," and fish that make "blue shadows against silver-saffron water." Even lilacs are blue—"false blue."

Best remembered, perhaps, is the blue, expressed and implicit, in the picture from "Madonna of the Evening Flowers":

"Then I see you,
Standing under a spire of pale blue larkspur,
With a basket of roses on your arm.
You are cool, like silver,
And you smile.
I think the Canterbury bells are playing little tunes."

* * *

Turning from Amy Lowell to other poets, I found the search for blue more difficult. I should have said that Emily Dickinson who loved flowers would have put blue in her poetry, but she used it seldom. It would almost seem that she thought it too common, for once she wrote that though nature uses yellow rarely she is "prodigal of blue." The poet, of course, was thinking then of the blue of sky and not of the earth, for in plant life yellow is far more frequent than blue.

Emily sometimes tipped her lines with scarlet, but most often she used purple—purple hills, the purple brook a purple well, purple from Peru. What was the characteristic difference between those two women—Amy Lowell and Emily Dickinson—I wonder, that where Miss Lowell saw blue, Miss Dickinson saw purple? Was it partly a difference in the rhythm of their thinking, expressed by the differing rhythm of the two words—purple and blue?

Once only, if my searching has not been careless, did the "White Moth of Amherst" use blue except in the most casual way. Then she wrote:

"It might be easier
To fail with land in sight,
Than gain my blue peninsula
To perish of delight."

I thought, too, that "H. D." would be mindful of blue, perhaps because she is so much an Imagist and Imagists deal in colors. Or perhaps because I expected to find in her Hellenic reproductions something of the blue Ægean. Instead I found white and gold and purple.

A few women poets admit their love of blue. In making a list of lovely things, Lizette Woodworth Reese has written:

"I love blue, thin frocks;
Green stones, one and all;
A sky full of stars,
A rose at the fall."

But as far as my combing of a small part of a vast field reveals, women poets seem to feel with Nathalia Crane's Vestal:

"Once a pallid vestal
Doubted truth in blue;
Listed red as ruin;
Harried every hue."

Poets of earlier days dealt little with blue. They used silver and gold aplenty. They used black, and amethyst and sapphire, which means blue but has not the same effect in a line. They loved milk-white and a dart of scarlet. But hunting for blue, like Amy Lowell's, previous to the present century, is like hunting for blue roses.

* * *

It has been said that men are fonder of blue than women, and that when a man counsels his wife to put on "that pretty dress," he means her blue one. I do not know whether that is true or not. I do know that a partial, yet somewhat representative, search makes me think that among the poets men have been more responsive to blue than women, with the outstanding exception of Amy Lowell.

In "The Great Lover," among the many things that Rupert Brooke counted over as things he has loved are:

"White plates and cups, clean-gleaming
Ringed with blue lines" . . . "the blue bitter smoke of wood" . . . "blue-massing clouds."

Conrad Aiken writes of the blue moon. Oh yes, we have all heard of "once in a blue moon," but Mr. Aiken's seems to be a more customary one. He also writes of the "blue bell of the world," and the "blue air," and a "blue brook."

Richard Aldington, like Rupert Brooke, notices the blue smoke, leaping like swirling clouds of birds.

Francis Ledwidge has a limpid quatrain which emphasizes the blue in an English evening landscape:

"From its blue vase the rose of evening drops;
Upon the streams its petals float away.
The hills all blue with distance hide their tops
In the dim silence falling on the gray."

William Rose Benét sees blue in the shadows of the glaring snow. E. E. Cummings speaks of the colors in a garden, like "frail azures fluttering from night's outer wing."

The "Elfin Artist" of Alfred Noyes:

". . . painted the things that matter.
The tints we all pass by,
Like the little blue wreaths of incense
That the wild thyme breathes to the sky."

A complete blue anthology would not only involve a ransacking of the poets from Cædmon to Cummings, a pleasant life occupation, but it ought also to involve a study of the tonal and rhythmic quality of the word and the pictorial value of objects that are blue; in short, the appeal to both ear imagination and eye imagination. Blue—blue. Blo-oo—not that! Blew! Not that, either.

A long syllable. A rather uncompromising syllable that does not mold easily with other words. Is that the reason why it is not used more often? It is a word that demands its full value in a line. I am not sure that in itself it is exactly a beautiful word, as far as form and sound go, but its significance has beauty, and so have its connotations. It stands for bluebirds and bluebells, for sea and sky, for blue-eyed dawn, larkspur, and a baby's eyes, for Botticelli and Fra Angelico, for fringed gentians and robin's eggs, lapis lazuli, and the horizon. Sapphire, azure, cerulean, none of these words say exactly the same thing as blue. It is used, I believe, by poets who are endeavoring to render pictures that are clear and definitely outlined, and of a kind of cool integrity of tone: but first they have to see it.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Resting Time

How good the brief dusk is, and the long night.
How good the late slow dawn and the mellow noon.
There seems a gentle hushing in the air,
A stillness that is almost like a voice.

Rake the brown leaves and hear the russet sound
They make in turning. It is like a song,
Not like a sigh. There is no grieving in them
To find their bedtime near. The summer's heat,
The greenness and the passionate alchemy
That changed the green to gold—these things are over,
And there is come a respite and a calm
After the vivid haste of harvesting. . . .

—BARBARA YOUNG, in *New York Times*.

Fiume and the Adriatic Coast

When the morning sun came into my room I awoke and jumping up went to the window and gazed at the view. The square projection of white was a new and handsome quay and my bedroom seemed in the place of honour, exactly in the middle, so as to rake the Adriatic—as though the whole town had been planned for that dazzling moment of awakening. . . . An immense dome of sky, the lovely mountains glimmering in the distance on either hand, the sea itself shimmering and dancing in the morning light, wonderfully, deliciously mild. It spread out before you like a path of adventure, offering endless delights. How well I had done to come! This moment alone was its own justification. . . .

I occupied myself very pleasantly with sketching some of the fruit boats which line the canal, with their awnings displaying melons and so forth, and of the townspeople who come and chaffer for the same. An old woman disputes as to the quality of a melon and the boatman with a gesture of large recklessness cuts a square piece out and hands it to her. She absorbs it critically and with a nod business is done. I stand at the bridge-head stealing notes of the graceful girls who, having duly negotiated each guard-house, cross every day into Italy bowed under immense baskets strapped to their backs. All the morning Fiume is full of them chattering in lively groups and dressed in brilliant colours. At night there are the usual cafés—nothing out of the way, but always offering something which it is amusing to watch, the while the stylo glides almost automatically over the paper. There is the nightly spectacle (and evidently the event of the day at Fiume) of the crowd on the lamplit quay before my window, waiting the coming of the great white boats of the Italian Line from the ports of the Adriatic. . . .

Although it is only across the bridge, Susak is quite different from Fiume: . . . After I had got my ticket for the night boat and ascertained approximately the place it started from, I was only too glad to take refuge in the one spot in Susak which offered escape from the baking rays of the sun, and I occupied myself rather idly in jotting down the various accidental arrangements made by the flitting from one table to another of a nice girl laden with a tray of cakes. . . .

The taking in of cargo took a long time. Although my peregrinations in the dark had seemed so protracted that I had in panic pictured the *Susak* leaving without me, yet I had in fact reached her about 11:30 p. m. It must have been twelve-thirty before the ship cast off and worked her way out of the harbour and so to sea. And meanwhile the moon had risen.

Never have I enjoyed a sequence of images so entrancing as was offered by that voyage through the night over a tranquil moonlit sea. We who live in cities where its radiance is dimmed to impotence by the flare of arcs are inclined to forget the majestic splendour of a moon riding serene and unchallenged in the sky. Through the silence of an empty sea our vessel moved as in a dream, everything stilled to quietude.

—WALTER BAYES, in "A Painter's Baggage." (London: The Medici Society.)

The Road

I must follow the road
That turns on the hill;
I must follow it whether
Or not I will.

The road may ride
In a tangled maze;
Or quietly hide
Where the warm wind plays
With the flying leaves
Of a willow tree,
Or a beech or a birch,
Or where larches may be.

But the road has ruts
So deep and still
As to hold me often
Against my will;
And whether I go
Or whether I stay,
The road has a hold
And a heavy way.

I must follow on,
Though the way is unknown,
The will of the road
And not my own.

GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT.

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mistletoe: From a Wood Engraving by Gertrude Hermes

"MISTLETOE" is one of a series of twenty wood engravings, done by Gertrude Hermes to illustrate "A Florilege, Chosen from the Old Herbals," by Irene Goose, and is typical of this artist's work. In it is noticeable the remarkable variety of means by which Miss Hermes gets her effects, each line adding to the balance of light and shade and giving the depth of tone gained only by outstanding technical ability.

The three fundamentals of art—rhythm, proportion and design—are strongly in evidence. Here is shown the brilliant organization of light and dark in the composition; the subtle emphasis of form silhouetted against the central background or picked out from the deep shadow at the foot, and the remarkable range of tones produced by a rich display of dots and lines, blending together to form a gently graded shadow.

"This plant hath many slender branches, the whiche are spread ouerthwart, and are wrapped or interlaced one with another, covered with a bark of a light greene or Popingay color." So wrote Lyte, the botanist, in the sixteenth century, and so, with faithful observation, has the artist depicted it, giving the exact rendering of the peculiar formation of branch, the strongly notched stem, and the opposite leaves with the pale, juicy berries placed in the angle like a small knot between two ribbon ends.

There is something strangely lovable about this fine old plant, propagated—so it is said—from tree to tree by the thrush, held in veneration by the ancient Druids, and apparently reverenced at a much later date, if one may judge from a couplet written in 1716:

"Now with bright Holly all your Temples strow,
With Laurel green, and sacred Mistletoe."

Miss Gertrude Hermes, who is a sculptor as well as an engraver, is a member of the Society of Wood Engravers, and her work has been exhibited many times in London and the provinces, as well as in Ottawa and New York.

Sonnet

Lying on goldenrod with weighted frond
Bending over my sprawled length, with meadow
Laid on either side, my fingers a shadow
Through which I peer at the lifted arch beyond—
I hear your voice low and shy reveal
The thoughts you have poured into poems. How intimate—
I think—this exchange of delicate
Imaginings. When poet and poet deal
With each other, how clear the inner meanings
Between the lines: the simple eye saw,
The ear heard, the heart responded . . . the law
Of all our kind; but secret these strange gleanings
A poet reaps—in this fraternity,
How deep the source of our felicity!

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG.

"Les choses . . . invisibles"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARCE que dans la vie journalière, le genre humain juge encore en grande partie d'après ce qu'il voit, entend, touche, goûte et sent, bien des gens trouvent tout naturel de croire que le témoignage des sens constitue la réalité. Aussi, même en face de preuves irréfutables, certaines personnes ont-elles peine à saisir le fait que la réalité est spirituelle, et que la création de Dieu ou de l'Esprit n'est pas l'univers physique. Comme la Science Chrétienne guérit toutes les formes de maladie et de péché en se basant sur la réalité de l'Esprit et l'irréalité de la matière, on croit parfois que sa méthode consiste à faire paraître les choses autres qu'elles ne sont—que c'est une espèce d'escamotage. De plus, l'on a quelquefois confondu la Science Chrétienne avec diverses formes de suggestion mentale, avec l'hypnotisme ou la théosophie, qui sont également contraires à ses enseignements.

Le fait est que les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne se fondent sur la Bible et sont d'accord avec elle. Jésus le Christ démontra au plus haut degré l'irréalité de la matière en guérissant les malades et les impotents, en marchant sur les flots, en nourrissant les foules, en vainquant la mort pour d'autres et pour lui-même. Le prophète Ésaïe n'a-t-il pas dit: "Cessez de compter sur l'homme, dont l'existence n'est qu'un souffle: quel cas, en effet, peut-on faire de lui?" Et Paul écrit: "Car les choses visibles ne sont que pour un temps, mais les invisibles sont éternelles."

Mary Baker Eddy entrevit cette vérité de l'être et put ainsi réaliser sa propre guérison alors qu'elle souffrait des suites d'un grave accident. C'est ainsi qu'elle fut conduite à découvrir et à fonder la Science Chrétienne. Elle vit que les miracles accomplis par les prophètes, par le Christ Jésus et par les premiers chrétiens, étaient le résultat naturel de la loi divine et de son application. Cette loi est la Science Chrétienne, dont Mrs. Eddy donne cette définition dans *Rudiments de la Science Divine* (p. 1): "La loi de Dieu, la loi du bien, qui interprète et démontre le Principe divin de la règle divine de l'harmonie universelle."

Il y a bien des siècles, un auteur inspiré déclara que Dieu a fait "toutes les plantes des champs avant qu'il y en eût en la terre, et toutes les herbes des champs avant qu'elles eussent poussé." Ceci indique clairement la cause spirituelle et la création spirituelle, impliquant des idées spirituelles parfaites et éternelles. Cependant le monde n'avance que lentement dans la voie qui mène à la réalisation de l'harmonie universelle; et la loi divine qui maintient l'existence réelle et spirituelle de l'homme n'a pas été acceptée d'une manière générale. Les prophètes hébreux entrevirent cette loi et ses vertus curatives; elle fut pleinement comprise par Jésus-Christ, utilisée avec succès par les chrétiens pendant près de trois cents ans, puis négligée au cours des quinze siècles qui suivirent; après quoi elle fut découverte et affirmée à nouveau par Mrs. Eddy.

Tandis que des penseurs cherchaient dans le domaine spirituel la lumière divine de la Vérité, ceux qui étudient les phénomènes physiques employaient tous les moyens possibles pour établir sur une base démontrable l'existence de la matière; et ceci aboutissait à un résultat intéressant: plus ils poursuivaient leurs investigations physiques, plus s'atténuait l'évidence de la matière en tant que substance. Un physicien fort connu a déclaré récemment que ce qu'on appelle le monde de la matière est en réalité un monde d'impressions. Ainsi les physiciens modernes sont forcés de reconstruire leurs conclusions touchant la matière.

Depuis plus d'un demi-siècle, la Science Chrétienne prouve par ses enseignements et sa pratique l'irréalité de la matière et démontre ce qui est d'une importance suprême: la réalité de Dieu ou de l'Esprit, et de l'homme créé à Sa ressemblance. Grâce à Mrs. Eddy, à sa vie d'abnégation et de dévouement inlassable, des milliers de personnes qui l'ont suivie ont pu s'affranchir dans une certaine mesure de la croyance tyrannique que la vie réside dans un corps physique—qu'elle est sujette au péché, à la maladie, à la mort. Bien que la douleur et la souffrance paraissent souvent réelles à celui qui les ressent, l'on peut apprendre que la matière n'a pas de sensation et que la souffrance est dans le prétendu entendement mortel; or dans ce cas il n'y a pas lieu de craindre, car l'entendement mortel doit céder à la conscience que l'Entendement divin est présent—l'Entendement "dont Jésus-Christ a été animé." Mrs. Eddy écrit aux pages 476 et 477 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades."

Efforçons-nous d'obtenir cette "vue correcte;" car il est évident que Jésus-Christ voulait que tous ses disciples guérissent les malades comme il le faisait lui-même. En conformant notre penser à la véritable perspective spirituelle, nous aimerons notre frère d'une manière intelligente. Nous n'aimerons pas ses vices ou ses maladies, mais nous en connaîtrons l'irréalité, et nous lui aiderons à s'éveiller pour parvenir à la vraie conscience de sa liberté. En concentrant toujours davantage notre propre pensée sur la totalité de Dieu, du bien, et le néant du mal—sur la totalité de l'Esprit et le néant de la matière—nous serons capables de démontrer ces faits d'une manière toujours plus effective en face de chaque épreuve.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

"American Homestead—Summer"

It was hanging with "Autumn" and "Winter" in an exhibit of Early American Prints. As the woman looked at the well-remembered picture with its comfortable house and pastoral scene, the road and the smart vehicle with the prancing horses, her immediate surroundings faded from sight and in memory she was standing again in the real American homestead of her own happy childhood. There was the old "mantel-board" with the Seth Thomas clock on it; and, on the wall just at the left of the mantel, was "American Homestead — Summer" hanging above the yellow rocking chair.

That was where Granny used to sit when she came to spend the day. She always wore a little lace shawl about her shoulders; and, from a pocket somewhere in her voluminous skirt, she would draw her knitting. An endless thread of yarn was constantly exuding from the folds of her skirt, but the ball stayed in her pocket. The little girl wondered about the size of that ball of yarn. It must have been very large when Granny arrived early in the morning and very small when she took her departure, for she stayed all day and knitted incessantly.

At noon Uncle Joe would come in from the fields. Just as soon as he finished his dinner, he would take a nap on a sheepskin out in the cool shade. He would take a kitchen chair and turn it upside down, so that the back of it made a nice sloping place for his pillow; and the chair's "hind legs," sticking up in the air, would serve to hold up the mosquito netting that shielded his face.

It was always exciting when a buggy and horses with friends or relatives would appear round the bend of the road and drive up to the house through the little green pasture. The little girl enjoyed the greetings and the elaborate dinner, and listened to the lively conversation. But the happiest time of all was when the family and guests would spend a summer evening out of doors in moonlight. The lovely elm trees were so friendly, and they made dim, gently moving patterns on the grass. There was singing, of course—just some old sweet songs—but to childish ears it was unearthly music,

"The things which are not seen"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE mankind still largely judges its daily living by what it sees, hears, touches, tastes, and smells, it seems quite natural to many people to believe that the evidence of these senses constitutes reality. Accordingly, even in the face of undeniable proof, it seems difficult for some to grasp the fact that reality is spiritual, and that God's—Spirit's—creation is not the physical universe. Hence, because Christian Science heals every form of disease and sin on the basis of the reality of Spirit and the unreality of matter, it is believed by some to be a method of making things seem to be what they are not, a sort of legerdemain. Moreover, Christian Science has sometimes been confused with various forms of mental suggestion, hypnotism, or theosophy, all of which are antagonistic to its teachings.

The fact is that the teachings of Christian Science are based upon and are in accord with the Bible. Christ Jesus demonstrated in unsurpassed degree the unreality of matter by healing the sick and helpless, walking on the water, feeding the multitudes, and overcoming death for others and for himself. Did not the prophet Isaiah say, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" And Paul said, "For the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

Mary Baker Eddy glimpsed this truth of being and thereby realized her own healing from the effects of a serious injury. This led to her discovery and founding of Christian Science. She saw that the so-called miracles performed by the prophets, Christ Jesus, and the early Christians were natural results of the application of divine law. That law is Christian Science, as Mrs. Eddy defines it in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

Centuries ago an inspired writer recorded that God made "every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew." This is a plain statement regarding spiritual cause and spiritual creation, involving spiritual ideas, perfect and eternal. The world, however, moves but slowly on its way toward the realization of universal harmony; and the law of God which maintains man's real, spiritual existence has had comparatively little acceptance. This law as a healing agent was glimpsed by the Hebrew prophets, fully understood by Christ Jesus, utilized effectively by his followers for about three hundred years, and neglected for the next fifteen hundred years; then it was rediscovered and reaffirmed by Mrs. Eddy.

While spiritual thinkers have been searching for the divine light of Truth, students of physical phenomena have sought in many ways to find a provable basis for the existence of matter; with the interesting result that the farther physical research is carried, the less tangible becomes the evidence of matter as substance. Recently a statement was made by a noted physicist to the effect that what is called the world of matter is really a world of impressions. Modern physicists are thus being forced to reconstruct their conclusions about matter.

Christian Science, in its teaching and practice for over half a century, has proved the unreality of matter, in its demonstration of that which is of prime importance, namely, the reality of God, Spirit, and of man in His likeness. Through Mrs. Eddy's life of tireless devotion and self-sacrifice thousands of her followers have reached a degree of freedom from the enslaving belief that life is in a physical body, subject to sin, disease, and death. Although the evidence of pain and suffering may seem real to the one experiencing it, yet when it is learned that matter has no sensation and that suffering is in so-called mortal mind, there need be no fear; for mortal mind must give way before the consciousness of the presence of divine Mind, that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 476 and 477 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Let us strive to gain that "correct view"; for it is obvious that Christ Jesus expected all his followers to heal as he did. As we bring our thinking into the proper spiritual perspective, we shall love our brother intelligently. We shall not love his vices or his ailments, but we shall know their unreality and help him to arouse himself to the true consciousness of his freedom from them. As we focus our own thought more clearly on the fact of the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil—on the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter—we shall be able with increased effectiveness to demonstrate these facts in every trial.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Price Movements Narrowly Uneven In Stock Market

Mild Buying in Last Hour Brings About Some Recoveries

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Only faint animation was discernible in the financial markets today, and prices, as a whole, were inclined to drift over a moderately irregular course.

Trading in stocks was largely of a professional character, with the public generally maintaining the utmost indifference so far as new commitments are concerned. There was a scarcity of offerings as well as bids.

The Government's cotton report was about in line with expectations, and that staple did little. Grains were rather heavy at one time as the dollar advanced against sterling and the European gold currencies. Secondary railway bonds were under pressure.

With the exception of Union Pacific, which dropped about 5 points, carrier shares held fairly steady. Some of the oils improved, with Seaboard and Standards of New Jersey and California moving up fractionally to about a point. American Telephone, United States Smelting, Homestake, Industrial Rayon were around a point higher.

American Can, United States Steel, General Motors, Case, National Distillers, Chrysler and others fluctuated narrowly.

Announcement that Saturday sessions of the stock exchange would be resumed tomorrow was not received with any great enthusiasm by the majority of brokers. It was pointed out that, with existing business below profit levels, the two-hour proceedings would hardly pay for keeping the board rooms open.

Optimism Leads

Despite growing doubts as to the ability of the market to break out of the rut in the near future, optimism was still leading pessimism by several laps. Week-end trade reviews sounded another cheerful note. Dun & Bradstreet found that retail sales were progressing "unmindful of the general lifting of price levels." The covering of deferred necessities alone, it was said, has been so insistent that the price factor has lost some of its former importance in the selection of merchandise.

The report on freight carloadings for the week ended Sept. 2, which will appear tomorrow, is expected to be highly satisfactory. In some quarters it is estimated that the aggregate may top the previous 1933 peak reached in the July 22 week. The anticipated improvement in traffic is attributed largely to a sharp gain in the demand for both bituminous and anthracite coal in anticipation of higher prices, following an agreement on the code. The price of hard coal was increased Sept. 1.

Treasury Financing

Wall Street was interested in the nine-months ¼ of 1 per cent certificates offered by the Treasury because the plan was unique in several aspects. Designed to meet a Sept. 15 maturity, the new offer sets a record in low interest charges. Moreover, the amount of the certificates was not specified, but will be limited to the volume of maturing securities which are tendered and accepted. At the same time holders of the old certificates can obtain a cash payment if they prefer.

The weekly report of the Federal Reserve System showed a slight gain in purchases of United States Government obligations. The total of $37,599,000 compares with about $35,000,000 in each of the last two weeks. Money in circulation gained $56,000,000.

Brokers' loans, as revealed in the statement of reporting member banks here, declined $15,000,000 during the last week. Loans made by the New York banks for their own account increased $2,000,000, loans for others gained $1,000,000, but lending for the account of interior banks dropped $18,000,000.

The dollar rallied moderately in the foreign exchange markets. Sterling opened at $4.53⅞, a decline of ⅝ of a cent, and French francs stood at 5.62¾ cents, an overnight drop of .01¼ of a cent.

U. S. Bonds Active

United States Government obligations were the bright spot in an otherwise dejected and sagging bond market today, and one Federal issue, the Treasury 3¼s, reached a new high.

Traders obviously attached unusual significance to the announcement of a new Treasury offer of one-fourth of 1 per cent certificates, sufficient in volume to meet a Sept. 15 maturity.

The low interest charge for one thing, set a record. In general, the bond community interpreted the new offer as an indication that the refunding of the Liberty loans would not be attempted at the present time.

Declines in domestic bonds for the most part were moderate, ranging from fractions to around a point. Several liens, in fact, phlegmatically overlooked reactions in other parts of the list and stood unchanged.

Carrier loans seemed to be singled out for a larger share of selling. Among the rail obligations which declined from fractions to a point or more were the Alleghany 5s, Atchison 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Union Pacific 4s.

Issues which remained steady included American Telephone 4½s, Armour 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Dodge Brothers 6s, North American 5s, and Texas Corp. 5s.

The foreign list showed a mixed trend but price changes were fractional. The British 5½s, and German 5½s, made the best gains.

Newly Mined Gold at $29.62

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Treasury announced that Federal Reserve banks may sell newly mined gold to the arts and crafts and to foreign purchasers at $29.62 an ounce.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 7
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1100	10¼	9⅞	10	10
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	100	17	17	17	17
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	800	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	200	6	6	6	6⅜
11⅜	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8	7⅞	8	8
107¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	200	100	99¾	100	100
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
32¼	11⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	17100	29½	28½	29⅛	29
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2200	6	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	13	12	13	13¼
1433⅛	703⅛	6	Allied Chem	1100	135	131½	135	133⅜
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	600	18¾	18½	18½	18⅞
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	16¼	16	16	..
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	30	30	30	..
44¾	18½	2	Amerada	7600	45¼	43	45	44
2	⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	27	26	26½	28¼
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	800	18⅞	18½	18½	19
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	45¼	45	45¼	..
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
106	60	7	Am Brake2S&F pf	10	100	100	100	100
97½	49	4	Am Can	1800	91	89¾	90½	90¼
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	29¼	28	28	29¼
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	1100	46	46	46	46¼
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	9100	63⅞	61½	62	62½
13	3⅞	..	Am European	200	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3700	13⅛	12½	12⅜	12⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	28	26½	28	27¾
35⅛	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	19	19	19	..
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	600	17½	17	17½	16½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & Lpf	200	38	38	38	38
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	1100	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
3½	¼	..	Am Lo France	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	..
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	900	31½	31	31½	31⅜
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1500	19½	19	19¼	19¾
19⅝	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	12	11½	11¾	11⅝
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	100	16	15½	15⅝	15½
		7	Am Radiator pf	10	116	116	116	..
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5100	22¼	21½	21¾	21½
7⅛	⅛	..	Am Seating	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
4½	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
42½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3700	38⅛	38¼	36⅞	36⅝
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	77¼	76¾	77½	77
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	20⅜	19¾	20¼	20⅜
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70	..
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	500	40	40	40	40
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	64	63¼	63¼	62½
112¼	70	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	128⅜	126⅛	117¼	126½
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	80	24	23	24	24½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1300	29	28	28⅜	28¼
35⅞	9¼	1	Am WW&E ct	600	22¾	22	22¾	22¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅜
61⅞	32⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	49⅞	49½	49½	49⅞
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	30	11	11	11	9
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7½	7½	7½	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	6200	17	16⅜	16¾	16½
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	200	25	25	25	25¾
9⅝	1	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	27½	27	27	27¼
7¾	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
5	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	3000	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	54½	54¼	54½	54
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
5	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1100	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
80⅛	39	..	Atchison T&SF	2500	65½	63¾	65	65
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	78¾	78¾	78¾	..
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	5400	29⅝	29	29⅝	29½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	46	45	46	46
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1500	17⅞	15⅞	17⅞	16½
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1700	59¾	58	58¼	59
10⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3900	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅞

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4500	13½	12½	12⅜	13
37⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	6800	32⅝	31⅜	32	32⅜
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	32⅜	32¼	32¼	33½
24¼	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	20½	20½	20½	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	17400	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
26½	4⅝	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	64	64	64	..
12½	7½	..	Belding Hem	400	10	9⅞	10	10¼
15	13⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	14	13½	13½	13¾
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	17⅝	17	17½	17⅜
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5200	38⅛	37	38⅛	37¼
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	61⅞	61	61⅞	..
10¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	14	13⅜	14	14
54⅛	9⅞	1	Bohn Alum & Br	600	44¾	43½	44½	44¾
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	2900	26¾	25⅞	26⅝	26¼
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1900	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1400	10⅜	10¼	10¾	10¾
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	31⅞	30½	31⅛	30¾
83½	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	80½	80	80	80
18⅛	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	11	11	11	11¾
12⅜	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	62	62	62	..
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	10000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	4½	4	4½	4
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	8	8	8	8
13	2¼	..	Burma Bros pf	10	6	6¼	6¼	..
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	896	17	16¼	16⅞	16¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	4	4	4	..
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	13	13	13	13½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
2⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1600	32¼	31½	32	31¾

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	25½	25½	25½	26
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	6	6	6	6
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	900	28⅜	28½	29⅜	29½
23⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	15⅞	15⅜	15½	16
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	300	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27
35½	25½	..	Capital Admin pf	10	28½	28½	28½	..
79½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	10	74	74	74	75
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4000	74¼	71¾	72⅛	73
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	73	73	73	..
29⅞	6½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3000	22¾	21⅝	22¾	22¼
58⅞	4½	..	Calanese Corp	12300	45⅝	42⅞	44¼	44½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	33	33	33	..
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3400	35	34⅜	34½	34½
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	16	16	16	16
52½	14⅞	2	*Chesapeake Corp	800	46⅝	45	46½	45⅜
49¼	24⅜	2.80	*Ches & Ohio	7300	46	45½	45¾	46¼
8	½	..	Chi & E Ill	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2000	8½	7⅞	8½	8½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4200	13½	12¾	13¼	13
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2200	11⅝	11	11⅛	11
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
25⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	20⅞	20	20⅞	..
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	6¼	6	6¼	6¾
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	12	12	12	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	25
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
47⅝	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	52500	45	43½	44⅝	44½
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18	18	18	..
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	68	68	68	69
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	70	5¼	5	5	5¼
2¼	⅝	..	City Stores vtc	300	1	1	1	1
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	29	28	28	29
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	500	17½	16¾	17½	17¼
88	48	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	85¾	85½	85¾	..
24½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4200	22⅞	21¼	22½	22½
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4500	17⅞	17¼	17½	17¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76½	76½	76½	..
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1700	58½	57	58¾	59
17⅜	4	..	Comm Credit	1900	16¼	15½	16	16
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2000	38	37	38	38¼
97⅜	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	93¾	93¼	93¼	..
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	14300	37¾	35¾	36½	36¾
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	41500	3½	3	3	3
60½	21	*6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	37½	37¼	37¼	40
27⅞	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4200	23	22¾	23	23
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4	3¾	4	..
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	800	11½	10	11	9⅞
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	4300	47½	46⅞	47¼	47½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	90½	90½	90½	90¼
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	17300	14⅛	13¾	14⅜	14
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	500	8¾	8½	8¾	9¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	..
18⅜	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	12¼	12½	12¾	12¾
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	800	2¼	2	2	2
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	61½	60¾	61½	61
68	35¼	2	Cont Can	600	64¼	64	64	64½
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	11½	11½	11½	..
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	28¾	28	28	28½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	28¾	28	28	28½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	700	2	2	2	2
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9500	18⅜	17⅝	18	18⅜
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1900	87½	86	86¾	86¾
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	150	138½	136	138½	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty Inc	500	5	5	5	5⅛
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	31⅜	30½	31¼	31⅜
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	9½	9½	9½	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
6½	2	..	Crown Zellerback	800	6¾	6	6¾	6¾
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	26½	26¾	26¾	27
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	2	2	2	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	40	40	40	38½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	48	48	48	48¼
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	500	23	22½	22½	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright-A	600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½

—D—

3	3	..	Debenhams	10	3	3	3	..
49	5⅜	..	Deere & Co pf	4900	34½	33¼	34	34
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	600	73¼	71¼	72¼	72
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2500	34⅞	33⅜	34⅛	34
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	10½	10	10	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
38⅞	12	1†	Dome Mines	17500	33¾	33½	33⅝	33⅜
26⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	21¼	21	21	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	15	14¾	15	15
3⅞	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
88¾	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	11200	79¾	78¼	79	78

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	6¼	6	6¼	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	600	82	81½	82	81¾
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	12	12	12	12⅜
5½	⅜	..	Ettingon Schild	1000	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2800	20	19¼	19⅞	19½
88½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	88½	88½	88½	88
1	1	..	Elec Boat	1600	5	5	5	5
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
15⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅞	9
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	47½	47	47	47
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5½	5½	5½	..
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
25⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	1500	21⅜	21	21¼	21⅜
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
7⅛	⅝	..	Evans Products	400	4¼	4	4½	4
11½	10	⅛	Exchange Buffet	10	10½	10½	10½	10½

—F—

8¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅜
20	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	25¼	25	25	..
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	400	28⅝	28	28⅝	..
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	2200	25¾	24½	25½	24⅝
75	42	6	Firestn T&R pfA	100	71½	71¼	71¼	72¼
70¾	42	2½†	First Nat Stores	200	56	56	56	56
19	2⅛	..	Follansbee B	100	11	11	11	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	18	17¼	18	17⅝

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 7
26¼	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21	20¼	20¼	21
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	500	14½	14	14	14½
18¼	12½	..	Fox Film A	300	14	14	14	14
50	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	41	41	41	..
44½	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	1300	43¼	41⅞	43¼	42⅜
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	18	18	18	..
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	40	11⅜	10½	10½	..

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	40	19⅞	19¾	19¾	..
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am In v	700	9	8½	8½	9⅛
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	37	36½	37	36½
27	4½	..	Gen Asphalt	2400	22¼	21	21	½21¼
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	1600	15	14¾	15	15⅛
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	50	105½	105	105½	105
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	100	8	8	8	8
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	19400	23½	22¾	23¼	23⅜
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1600	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	2700	37⅞	37¼	37½	38⅜
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	20	14½	14½	14½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	200	67	66⅝	66¾	67½
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	28600	32½	31½	32	32
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	90½	90	90	91
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	800	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
38½	9¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	28½	28½	28½	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	14½	13½	14¼	13¾
7⅝	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	S&
20	3¾	..	Glidden	1400	17½	17	17½	17¼
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3500	9	8	8½	9
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	400	22½	22	22	22½
21½	3	..	Goodrich	4200	15⅞	15	15½	15½
62	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	41	40⅜	41	..
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3400	36¾	35¾	36⅛	36
17½	7⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	11	10⅜	11	11⅛
5⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	2200	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
15⅜	3⅞	..	Granby	200	10

Financial News and Comment

Large Receipts Of Livestock In Chicago Market

Trade Sags to About the Lowest Level of Season —Hogs Rise Slightly

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Cattle receipts exceeded demand at the Union Stock Yards here this week and the market sagged to about the lowest levels of the season. However, hogs showed slight strength compared with the close of last week, and fat lambs advanced sharply late, after weakening early, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings declined 10-25 cents, lightweight kinds showing the most loss. Trade was very slow each day. Weighty steers topped at $7, and long yearlings $6.75, bulk-fed steers and yearlings going at $5.25-$6.25, with grassy and warmed-up killers largely $4.50 downward. Heifers ruled steady to 25 cents lower, best light kinds holding up best, these topping at $6.25.

All cows sold 15-25 cents lower, low cutters and cutters going at $1.50-$2.25, most grass fat cows $2.50-$3, only specialty kinds and grainfeds earning $3.50 upward.

Bulls sold strong at $2.75-$3.25 for sausage offerings. Vealers advanced 50-75 cents, topping at $8 at the close. Demand for replacement steers was dull, most light stockers selling at $4 downward and feeder steers with weight $4-$4.50, best $4.85.

Compared with last Friday, hogs closed steady to 10 cents higher, with top at $4.60 and bulk good to choice 180-230 pounds, $4.40-$4.50; 240-290 pounds, $3.70-$4.40; 300-350 pounds, $3.35-$3.70; better grade, 140-170 pounds, $4-$4.40; commercial pigs mainly $3.50 downward; packing sows, $2.75-$3.25; smooth lightweights, $3.25-$3.40; big weights, $2.70 downward.

The hog market has changed very little during the last month, the highest top during that time being $4.65 and the lowest top $4.40. Government pigs continued to run freely, in fact, in far too great a volume to handle at this market, there still being 35,000 unsold at the close of Thursday's business. Unofficially, it is estimated that well over 2,000,000 pigs have been bought on Government account, but comparatively few piggy sows have shown up.

Fat lambs closed 25-50 cents higher, compared with late last week, while sheep ruled firm and feeding lambs strong to 25 cents higher. Range lambs topped at $7.75 at the close, with bulk $7.50 downward, some plain, unsorted strings going below $7. Natives brought $7-$7.50, throwouts $4-$4.50. Common-to-choice ewes turned at $1.50-$2.85, extreme top $3. Feeding lambs were taken at $6-$6.25 mostly, range seconds going to killers also at these prices.

Gold Miners Report No New Activities After U. S. Orders

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 — Major gold mining companies operating in this territory, while heartened by federal gold orders, report no extensive plans to increase production. Output will depend upon the stage of development. Secondary mining operations apparently will be stimulated. Natomas Co., operating dredgers, has undertaken installation of one new dredge in its properties and plans to make use of more efficient methods in recovery.

So far as statements have been made available, Alaska Juneau and Homestake will continue orderly operation of their properties for the present at not far from old schedules, although tonnage may be stepped up as much as possible from present workings. No plans for material new capital investment in developments, which are necessarily slow, have yet been reported.

Nearly all mining engineers in this territory had canvassed thoroughly the possibilities of their situations during the period in which preliminary rulings permitted export of gold ores, precipitates, amalgams and concentrates.

Colonial Beacon Oil Reports Six Months' Loss

Colonial Beacon Oil Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933 net loss after all charges including depreciation of $2,153,838. Loss for the first three months was $1,226,521, indicating a loss in the second quarter of $927,317. A year ago for the six months the loss was $1,120,806, of which $865,902 came in the first quarter and $254,904 in the second quarter.

Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 1933 was $3,860,398; operating expenses, $5,555,250; interest $458,987, net loss $2,153,838. Included in operating expense are depreciation charges of $778,151.

E. D. Graham Gasoline Tax Organization Head

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—E. D. Graham of Oklahoma was elected president of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference at the closing session of the organization's meeting here yesterday.

Henry F. Long of Massachusetts was elected vice-president; C. F. Joyner of Virginia, secretary; J. Perry of Michigan, treasurer, and Archie N. Bobbitt, former Indiana auditor of state, executive secretary.

Atlantic City, N. J., was selected for the 1934 conference, which will be held in September.

Wool Manufacture Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Domestic wool manufacturing activity declined slightly during July, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service, but continued far above the average level of general manufacturing.

Big Task of Raising Cotton Prices Shown

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

FIGURES which show why the Farm Adjustment Administration's task of raising cotton prices has been a hard one were issued today while experts assembled material for the second crop reduction report on the staple.

The carry-over, or surplus, which was the prime motive for the reduction campaign this year and the ones contemplated for 1934 and 1935, stood at 8,170,000 bales in the United States on Aug. 1.

This compared with a carry-over of 9,581,000 bales on the like date last year, but the average for the last five years was only 4,944,000, and for the 10-year average 3,868,000.

Statistics on consumption in this country in the year which ended Aug. 1 showed 6,003,000 bales used, an increase of 1,250,000, or 26.5 per cent over the season of 1931-32.

Approximately 5,000,000 bales went through the mills in 1930-31 and 5,803,000 in 1929-30.

The world consumption of American cotton for the 1932-33 season is estimated at around 14,000,000 bales, while in 1931-32 it was 12,300,000 and in 1930-31 it dwindled to 10,900,000.

Business Likely To Proceed Along With General Price Level

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The prudent business man will continue to protect his raw material needs for some distance ahead, and to scan with care all orders calling for deferred deliveries of products likely to advance with the general level of prices, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey, which continues in part:

"Until more definite evidence materializes as to manufacturing costs, labor policies and prospective profits further price irregularity in most raw materials is not improbable. Monetary and industrial prospects for the latter months of the year, however, justify expectations of a later resumption of the rising trend. Consumers are counseled to maintain supplies sufficient for several months' requirements.

"Constructive influences are likely to dominate the commodity markets later this autumn, with the Federal Administration expected to push with vigor to assure success of its price advancing policy."

Business News of New England

Lumber—Things are sprucing up in the lumber industry. Eighteen New England firms have been awarded army contracts to supply lumber to build 65 winter camps for the Civilian Conservation Corps in six states. Award of contracts for lumber for the construction of 14 additional camps on the federal reservations in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont was also made to three New England firms.

Unemployment—During July, Massachusetts had a total of 83,248 families on its relief rolls, compared with 91,478 in June.

Tel. & Tel.—Apparently all that goes on in the telephone business isn't talk. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports that its yearly pay roll will be increased by more than $1,500,000, and that about 600 employees will be added to its force in complying with the President's reëmployment agreement.

Cafés—At a sidewalk café, operated for its second season by a well-known Boston hotel, between 1200 and 1400 people were served daily at the height of operations. The café was busy from breakfast time until midnight.

Electricity—That the wheels of industry are moving more rapidly is witnessed by the fact that the electricity output of New England showed a gain of 12.7 per cent in the week ended Sept. 2 over the like period a year ago. In the previous week the gain was 16.5 per cent.

Accommodations—Hotels, inns and overnight camps in New England receive approximately $100,000,000 annually from vacationists.

Sales—When you try to reach the crowded counter of your favorite department store you are just one more person helping to increase the sales percentage. Sales of Boston department stores for August were 20 per cent ahead of the like month in 1932, and continued evidences of increased consumer buying are apparent this week.

Autos—Passenger and commercial car registrations in Massachusetts in July numbered 42,640, compared with 32,179 a year ago. This is a 32 per cent increase. For eight months of the fiscal year to July 31, 1933, registrations numbered 821,674 compared with 835,970 a year ago. This is a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

Cranberries—New England supplies about 80 per cent of the country's cranberries. The total producing area approximates 13,900 acres, of which about 6233 acres are used annually. These crops are cultivated and a different piece of land has to be used and flooded each year. There are approximately 22,000,000 quarts picked annually in Massachusetts, worth about $5,760,000

Rise in Cotton Crop Predicted By Census Board

Forecast Shows Increase of 100,000 Bales Over Aug. 8 Expectations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A 12,414,000-bale crop of cotton today was predicted for this year by the Government reporting board, the forecast being an increase of 100,000 bales over that of Aug. 8.

Government experts said the staple east of the Mississippi had deteriorated but this had been more than offset by western improvement.

The board predicted the yield per acre for the entire cotton-growing section would be 197.8 lint pounds, as compared to the forecast of 198.4 pounds on Aug. 8.

The indicated yield per acre for this year is about 80 per cent higher than the 10-year average and is the highest since 1914, with the exception of the yield in 1931.

The prediction that the United States would have virtually a normal crop of cotton was made after estimates that the farm administration reduction campaign had resulted in the removal of 10,396,000 acres from cultivation, 92,000 more than was anticipated on Aug. 8 report.

The crop reporting board said that boll weevil activity and unfavorable weather conditions had resulted in a decline in prospects since Aug. 1, in all states east of the Mississippi River except Mississippi and Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Sept. 1 was reported today by the census bureau to have totaled 1,394,220 running bales, counting round bales as half bales, and excluding linters.

Ginnings to Sept. 1, last year, totaled 865,160 running bales, including 16,179 round bales and 31 of American-Egyptian, and to Sept. 1, 1931, ginnings were 565,753 running bales, including 10,130 round bales and 19 bales of American-Egyptian.

Chain Store Sales Steadily Increase Since Late Spring

All chain merchandisers have shown steadily improving sales ratios since late spring, when public confidence had a rebirth. In August, Woolworth had an 11.5 per cent increase, compared with a decline of 3.5 per cent in May, and a decline of 3.7 per cent in the first eight months. Sears, Roebuck had an increase of 14.1 per cent in the four weeks ended Aug. 11, its first respectable gain. Kresge had an August increase of 12.6 per cent, whereas the eight months, including the poor results of the earlier part of the year, showed a decline of 3.3 per cent.

In the following table are given the percentage changes in sales of 12 large chain merchandisers in August, July and June, and also in the first eight months of the year (or in periods closely corresponding). The most significant facts are the consistency with which the monthly showings have improved; the much better results of recent months, as compared with the eight months' showing, including the poor business earlier in the year, and the fact that all 12 companies are now doing more business than a year ago.

	August	July	June	8 mos.
Woolw'th	+11.5%	+ 7.9%	+ 2.2%	— 3.7%
S'rsR'b'k*	+11.1	+ 1.0	—17.6	—10.9
Safeway†	+ 3.6	+ 2.6	— 5.1	— 8.3
Kroger†	+ 6.1	+ 4.8	— 4.7	— 6.9
Kresge	+12.6	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	— 3.3
Grant	+13.8	+13.6	+11.0	+ 4.1
Kress	+11.4	+ 9.7	— 1.0	— 4.5
Nat Tea†	+ .7	+ .6	— 5.5	— 6.3
Newberry	+11.7	+14.5	—11.7	— 3.6
Murphy	+39.4	+29.4	+21.2	+10.0
Neisn'r Br	+11.9	— 5.0	— 2.1	— 2.9
Schiff	+11.2	+15.1	+ 8.4	— .4

*Four weeks ended Aug. 13, July 16, June 18, and May 21, and 28 weeks ended Aug. 13.
†Four weeks ended Aug. 12, July 15, June 17, and May 20, and 32 weeks ended Aug.12.

Call Money Market Urged in Montreal

MONTREAL, Sept. 8—Appearing before the Macmillan Royal Commission on Banking here L. G. Beaubien, president of Montreal Stock Exchange, and Grant Johnston, president of Montreal Curb Market, urged the establishment of a call money market in Montreal as a means of assisting trading on the stock exchange and in giving bankers an opportunity of checking speculation in particular stocks.

Mr. Beaubien pointed out that at present interest rates were rigid and that if the Montreal market was not a big one a start had to be made some time and that Canadian brokers should not be at the mercy of the New York money market forever.

American Sheet & Tin Plate

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 7—American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, has received an order for 13,350 tons of galvanized sheet iron from Argentina for erection of a locust barrier. It involves about $1,350,000 and calls for 4,666,667 sheets, the major portion of which must be shipped within a month. This contract will entail capacity operations at Sheet & Tin Plate's Vandergrift (Penna.) plant for three or four weeks. Its mills in Cambridge and Guernsey, Ohio, also will share in the order.

August Zinc Production Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Stocks of zinc in the United States on Aug. 31 totaled 100,247 short tons, as compared with 109,140 at the end of July and 133,153 a year ago, says the American Zinc Institute. Production last month aggregated 33,550 tons, compared with 30,905 in July and 13,611 in August, 1932.

Board of Trade Seat $10,000

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—A Board of Trade membership sold for $10,000. Previous sale was $10,500.

Cuban Sugar at 1.65 Cents

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Farr & Co. has sold 3000 tons of Cuban sugar afloat to an operator at 1.65 cents, c. i. f., New York.

Dairyman Offers Scheme To Reduce Production of Milk

California Farm Bureau Federation Official Suggests Financing Elimination of 6,500,000 Cows by Tax on Imported Fats and Oils

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—A scheme for the elimination of 6,500,000 non-producing dairy cows to establish a better balance between supply and demand and to reduce the nation's milk production 10 per cent is suggested by Col. F. T. Robson, Vina, Calif., chairman of the dairy department, California Farm Bureau Federation, to officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation and to the United States Department of Agriculture. The plan would be financed by a tax on imported oils which are taking the place of domestic vegetable oils and animal fats.

The recommendation is particularly pertinent since dairying is not only the largest single industry in the United States even exceeding in 1929 the automobile industry which reached a production of $3,500,000,000 as compared with the dairy industry's $4,000,000,000.

Milk, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, ranks first in value of any single agricultural commodity. In 1929, the cash income of farmers from milk was $1,847,233,000.

In 1932 the cash income of farmers from this product had dropped to $985,099,000, and yet it was more than twice the cash income received by farmers either from hogs or cotton, and more than five times the cash income farmers of the country received from wheat.

Colonel Robson's recommendations followed conferences here with officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation and with midwest Farm Bureau leaders and dairymen. M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, for many years a leading Utah dairy farmer, calls the Californian's plan "splendid."

The plan follows the modern economic practice of eliminating cows which do not produce their keep just as submarginal land acreage is being reduced. It would eliminate cull or boarder cows.

Colonel Robson declares that the surplus of dairy products might be more easily controlled and overcome than in the case of wheat and cotton. He suggests that cows certified as not producing their keep by cow testers or county agents be slaughtered. Owners would sign agreements that cows will not be replaced by purchase of other animals and will be paid 2 cents a pound live weight by the Federal Government upon proof of slaughter. In addition, the owner would receive all returns from the sale of the animal for meat purposes. The bonus would be contingent upon the market price of beef.

"If market milk is brought to a parity with 1910-1914 conditions and the base, butter, is not, then there can be no stability in prices," Colonel Robson says.

Importation of foreign oils as a substitute for American vegetable oils and animal fats is called by Colonel Robson the biggest underlying cause of the present agricultural depression. "During the period of August of 1909 and July, 1914, the United States imported only little oils and fats of any kind," he explains. "Instead, the United States was a large exporter of animal fats. The United States was drained of these fats, vegetable and animal, during the World War, which forced domestic users to turn to copra, coconut oil and palm oil as substitutes to the extent that in 1930 alone the following foreign oils were imported: coconut, 317,223,812; copra (raw products—duty free), 595,338,580 pounds, and palm, 287,492,580."

Colonel Robson calls this displacement of millions of acres of American land producing vegetable oils and the millions of pounds of American animal fats the tragedy for agriculture of the World War. "It is a greater loss to agriculture, in dollars and cents, than the loss of foreign wheat or cotton markets," he asserts.

The World's Business

Dr. A. A. Berle Jr.

DR. A. A. BERLE JR. received two tributes the other day. He was sent to Cuba to help in the financial rehabilitation of that distracted country. He was complimented for his "fair mindedness" in a sugar inquiry. When one bears in view the bickerings usually associated with sugar inquiries, one is tempted to say that probably the latter tribute was the more meritorious. For Dr. Berle, in his legal career, had had connections with sugar interests, which provided a prima facie case of prejudice against him. Dr. Berle, who is still in his middle thirties, has had a career which many men twice his age would be proud of. It started at 15. For he was graduated from Harvard at that age, the head of his class. Five years later he had taken his law degree, again at Harvard. He was the youngest graduate ever to take such a degree. Since then he has given proof that infant prodigies are not necessarily bound to fail in after life. Half a dozen American states and nations in the Caribbean countries have made use of his legal services. He has drafted important laws for all of them. He was head of a section in the American delegation to the peace conference. For a time he was on the staff of the League of Nations. He has taught at the Harvard Business School, and, when he fell under Mr. Roosevelt's spell, was professor of law at the Columbia University Law School. At the same time he was maintaining a wide law practice. As if all this were not enough, he has tossed off an occasional book which has quickly become a standard text. The last, written in collaboration with Profeessor Gardiner C. Means, was "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," the first revelation to the general public of how, in spite of the anti-trust laws, American enterprise had been gathered, through the medium of holding companies and interlocking directorates, into only a few hands. Now Dr. Berle, who has been instrumental in drafting several of the Roosevelt laws, seems on the threshold of a new career altogether.

His Mentor

Before Dr. Berle fell under the Roosevelt spell, however, he had already taken on intellectual contours derivable from Louis D. Brandeis. Justice Brandeis has probably influenced more public men in the United States than any other living American. He was the first lawyer who advanced the theory that economics and law must go hand-in-hand. That being so, a thorough grounding in economics, he considered, should be part of every law education. He provided the example in himself by being a great economist as well as a wise justice. Dr. Berle was one of the new lawyers who followed his advice. Justice Brandeis' philosophy of the state's function in economic life also fell upon hospitable soil in the mentalities of Dr. Berle and those of his colleagues at Columbia, who have contributed so much to the New Deal. It was only last year that Justice Brandeis handed down a dissenting opinion that the time had arrived when the state should intervene in some way to put an end to the evil of destructive competition. The case that brought out this view was one in which the Legislature of Oklahoma had assumed the right of controlling the manufacture and sale of ice. Justice Brandeis held that Oklahoma acted within its constitutional rights, but only Justice Stone concurred with him. How prophetic of the New Deal sounds the Brandeis opinion:

"The true principle is that the state power extends to every regulation of any business reasonably required and appropriate for the public protection," said the Justice. He went on to extol the necessity of experimentation. If the Legislature's contention were validated, he said, Oklahoma could be regarded by the rest of the country as a laboratory in state control. "There must be power in the states and the nation to remold, through experimentation, our economic practices and institutions to meet changing social and economic needs. To stay experimentation in things social and economic is a grave responsibility. Denial of the right to experiment may be fraught with serious consequences to the nation." The Brandeis of 1932 sounds strangely like the Roosevelt of 1933.

NRA Parentage

If Columbia University is the intellectual parent of the New Deal, Brookings Institution might be described with equal truth.

Business Activity

Indexes of business activity are familiar enough in the United States. But they are few and far between abroad. The method of calculation is to take the figures for the chief barometers of business, such as car loadings, steel output, and the turnover of check payments, and combine them into one average, which is then recorded in the form of an index number, or a figure which represents percentage movements from the state of things existing in a pecific year. The London Economist has now started an index of business activity for Great Britain. Some interesting facts are revealed in it. For instance, it has never dipped below the 1924 level of business activity, contrary to the generality of American indexes, some of which go back to the pre-war period for parallels. Also, there have been unmistakable signs of recovery in the last few months. In respect of the latter, I think it will be found, when the figures are available, that recovery started last year in most of the premier countries.

Money

"There cannot, in short, be 'intrinsically' a more insignificant thing in the economy of society than money."—John Stuart Mill.

The Automobile Code

General Hugh S. Johnson now says that the merit clause in the automobile code, which was the subject of a note in these columns a few days ago, was inserted "hurriedly," and that it would figure in no more codes. Is it possible that it was inserted as a bait to Mr. Ford? One of Mr. Ford's objections to NRA membership is reputedly his hostility to unionization in his plants.

H. B. E.

Italian Industry Has Betterment In Recent Months

Output Higher Than in Like 1932 Period—Employment Gains

ROME—In the opening weeks of the second half of 1933 the Italian economic situation shows definite signs of improvement and recovery.

Depression still prevails but the adaptation of all forms of business and productive activities to prevailing conditions has been largely accomplished, costs have to a large extent been brought into keeping with prices, and the balance between the purchasing power of town and country has improved.

In the first half of the year Italy's industrial output was in most cases appreciably higher than in the corresponding period of 1932. In pig iron the increase was 12.41 per cent, in crude steel 32.55 per cent, in iron alloys 95.98 per cent, in rolled steel 22.56 per cent, in zinc 58.53 per cent, in cement 21.16 per cent, in hyperphosphates 62.37 per cent, in silk 22.26 per cent, in rayon 3.52 per cent, while all branches of the oil industry showed a higher output varying from 12 to 52 per cent. Electric power consumption increased by nearly 9 per cent.

Unemployment, which in the early months of the year had risen to well over 1,000,000, dropped at the end of July to 883,621. Altogether during June and July 176,000 jobless resumed work. During the summer months there is generally an improvement in the unemployment situation, but in July of last year the number of unemployed actually rose by 30,000. The increase in employment is most marked in agriculture and in the metal and building trades.

In the first week of June, 1933, all the principal industries were working at a higher capacity than at the like period of 1932. For instance, the cotton spinning mills were working at 75.8 per cent of capacity contrasted with 67.6 per cent last year, the linen and hemp mills at 71.5 per cent compared with 65.4 per cent, the cotton weaving mills at 69.2 per cent compared with 59.8 per cent, the rayon machines at 64.7 per cent compared with 60.5 per cent, the wool combers at 95.9 per cent compared with 91.2 per cent, the woolen spindles at 72.7 per cent compared with 64.3 per cent, and the worsted spindles at 85.5 per cent compared with 67.9 per cent.

During the first seven months of 1933 imports totaled 4,421,813,549 lire and exports 3,558,699,720 lire, compared with 5,269,565,253 and 3,910,445,919 lire, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1932.

The trade deficit now stands at 863,113,829 lire, compared with 1,359,119,354 lire in 1932. A comparison with the data for 1929 shows that imports declined by about two-thirds and exports by a little more than half. Compared with 1932, imports declined by 17 per cent, and exports by 10 per cent.

Saturday Trading On New York Stock Exchange Resumed

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Saturday trading in the New York security markets and most of the commodity exchanges will be resumed tomorrow.

The stock exchange, closed for the last six Saturdays, will go back to its usual two-hour week-end session. It had been expected in some quarters that the board of governors might continue the Saturday suspension, which was started on July 29, as a means of lightening the work of brokerage house clerical staffs, but the exchange decided to go back to the old schedule.

A few markets here will remain closed tomorrow. There will be no trading in sugar, cocoa or silk. The last named market has decided to cancel Saturday sessions for an indefinite period; the others customarily have a five-day week through September.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Montgomery Ward & Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
August	$15,657,274	$12,988,264	20.5
7 months	97,439,640	95,990,710	1.5

Schiff Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to Aug. 26	$687,705	$600,438	11.2
8 months	5,629,854	5,653,749	*0.4

*Decrease.

Sales for July showed an increase of 15.1 per cent over the like month of 1932.

G. C. Murphy Company

	1933	1932	Inc.%
August sales	$1,803,139	$1,361,401	32.4
8 months	12,372,105	11,040,880	12.0

Neisner Bros.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
August sales	$1,148,300	$1,025,981	11.9
8 months	8,804,485	9,089,907	*2.9

Urges Gold Basis for World

LEICESTER, Eng., Sept. 8—Prof. J. H. Jones, noted British economist, speaking before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, urged eventual and cautious return to an international gold standard. He said restoration of the gold standard is necessary to the progress of the world.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $15,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 6 to a total of $866,000,000. This compares with $881,000,000 on Aug. 30 and with $371,000,000 on Sept. 7, 1932.

Thermoid Company Sales Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Sales of the Thermoid Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the month of August showed an increase of 8 per cent, compared with July, 1933, and an increase of 87 per cent over August, 1932.

Dividend Changes in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Unfavorable dividend changes in August, totaling 29, were fewer than in any month since November, 1929, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Midcontinent Oil Flow Restrictions

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City, Sept. 8

MANY of the midcontinent's largest oil gushers flowed today under state orders for sharply reduced allowables allocated by the National Recovery Administration's oil code committee.

Laying down specific allocations for all prorated fields, to reduce the State's total daily allowable production from 601,500 to 540,000 barrels, Oklahoma's Corporation Commission set the pace with a temporary order effective at 7 a. m. today.

For Texas, the only State having a larger production than Oklahoma, 25 per cent reduction to a state allowable of 975,200 barrels daily was ordered this week, to be effective today, by the Texas Railroad Commission, which will hold a state-wide hearing Sept. 16 to discuss field allowables.

Kansas, said Chairman Homer Hoch of the Kansas Corporation Commission, will coöperate in every respect to hold the State's daily flow to the prescribed 111,000 barrels, although Gov. Alf. M. Landon has asked Secretary Ickes for an increase in the State's allowable.

Indiana Standard Employs More Men Through NRA Code

CHICAGO—Service men in 3600 stations owned and operated by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana will go on the 48-hour week prescribed by the oil code beginning Sept. 1. Officials estimate over 2500 new attendants will have been employed by Sept. 1 to equalize for the shortening of working schedules of previous personnel.

Expansion of service station personnel will increase wage and salary payments in that branch by about $2,725,000 a year.

The company announced earlier that employees at its refineries and in offices and sales bulk plants had been placed on code schedules.

Altogether it is employing about 3100 more men and will pay about $5,000,000 additional wages and salaries annually in complying with the code.

Stanolind Pipe Line Co. and Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. are increasing their forces by 500 more and total wage payments by $700,000 a year. Instructions have been given for all necessary adjustments to be completed before the oil code takes effect.

Curtis Publishing's August Advertising Lineage Increases

PHILADELPHIA—Curtis Publishing Company contracts for advertising lineage increased substantially in August and are running well ahead of a year ago. The increase is partly attributable to expectation of advertisers of better business the remainder of the year and partly to fear of advertisers that advertising rates would be increased.

On July 1 contracts for the last six months of 1933 were well below July 1, 1932. By Sept. 1, however, contracts for the balance of 1933 were substantially over Sept. 1, 1932. All three publications shared, and all are now well ahead of a year ago.

Curtis recently announced that after Sept. 1 advertising contracts would be accepted at current rate for only six months in advance, instead of one year.

It also cautioned advertisers that an increase in rates, if made, would probably be without notice, whereas in the past 30 to 60 days' notice has often been given. This brought in a substantial volume of bookings for final half, but did not result in many contracts for a full year, indicating advertisers were not inclined to make commitments very far ahead.

Canadian Export Of Flour Jumps

MONTREAL, Sept. 8—Wheat flour exported from Canada during August totaled 480,288 barrels, valued at $1,948,441, against 330,382 barrels, valued at $1,094,460, in August, 1932, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average price per barrel was $4.06, against $3.31 in August last year.

For the first five months of the fiscal year exports were 2,317,027 barrels valued at $8,010,467, against 2,064,879 barrels valued at $7,043,336, in the like period of the previous year. Average price per barrel for the five months was $3.46, against $3.41.

Dividend Declarations

Broad Street Investing Company, Inc., declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18. Three months ago a similar dividend was declared.

Continental Baking Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the $8 cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18. This is the same dividend as paid in the previous quarter.

National Dairy Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Industrial Rayon Corporation declared a dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

National Steel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the outstanding capital stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Auburn Automobile Company announced a dividend of 50 cents a share in cash, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 21.

General Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

American Power & Light Company declared dividends of 37½ cents on the $6 cumulative preferred and 31¼ cents on the $5 cumulative preferred, the same as were paid in the two previous quarters, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Week's Loadings Of Freight Cars May Be New High

Coal Demand Largely Accounts for Gain Over 1932 for 13 Carriers

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Freight car loadings for the weekk ended Sept. 2 stand a good chance of equaling or topping the previous 1933 peak in the week ended July 22 at 648,914 cars.

That would bring the Dow-Jones loading index to 66.8, compared with 65.6 the preceding week, based on average loadings the last 15 years.

A sharp gain in demand for bituminous and anthracite is understood to be the reason for the improvement. There was substantial buying of bituminous in anticipation of higher prices following agreement on the code. Hard coal was advanced Sept. 1.

The first 13 carriers to report loadings on line for the week ended Sept. 2 showed 256,016 loaded, compared with 246,463 the preceding week, up 3.88 per cent, and 218,184 the 1932 period, up 17.3 per cent. These same carriers the week ended August 26 gained 16 per cent over the 1932 period.

On the basis of these reports loadings for the country will be around 649,000 cars, up about 17,000 from the week ended Aug. 26, and 89,000 over the week ended Sept. 3, 1932.

The following compares loadings on line for early roads reporting the week ended Sept. 2:

	Week ended Sept. 2, 1933	Week ended Aug. 26, 1933	Week ended Sept. 3, 1932
Atchison	18,536	18,920	18,986
Ches & Ohio	23,595	24,010	18,867
N Y Central	47,195	45,121	37,711
Chicago & N W	14,742	14,461	14,475
St. Paul	18,608	17,707	17,012
Wabash	5,489	5,300	5,109
Mo. Pac	14,140	13,980	13,266
Int-Grt Nor	2,704	2,406	2,353
Gulf Coast Lines	1,875	1,773	1,660
Burlington	15,792	14,593	16,122
M-K-T	5,018	4,573	4,819
Norfolk & West	23,585	21,889	16,074
Pennsylvania R R.	65,737	61,730	51,730
Total	256,016	246,463	218,184

Radio Industry Is Approaching A Sounder Position

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—That the long-suffering radio industry is approaching a sounder position is indicated by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey which says:

"During late boom days there were upward of 300 recognized radio manufacturers. Today there are less than 60, of which 10 per cent are believed to account for 95 per cent of total business.

"With distress stocks now understood to be fairly well liquidated, the belief prevails that prices will be marked up 20 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent on models for the coming season, which should at least offset increased costs under NRA. September should witness a sharp pick-up in production in preparation for the active fall season.

"While the virgin market has narrowed, there are about 22,000,000 wired homes and 6,000,000 homes not wired for electricity in this country. It is estimated that about 17,000,000 homes are now equipped with radios, of which at least half are over three years old, suggesting a good replacement market as buying power expands.

"Furthermore, close trade observers look for an active market in automobile radios next year. Some 200,000 motor car sets were sold in 1932, and the 1933 market is placed at 300,000 to 400,000 units."

Coupons Paid In Foreign Currency

A growing interest is being displayed in investment circles in bonds, the coupons of which are payable at the holder's option in foreign currencies. One such issue paid a semiannual coupon on Sept. 1, viz., Lackawanna Steel first consolidated mortgage gold 5s, 1950. The interest is payable either in dollars at New York or in sterling at London, in marks at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in guilders at Amsterdam, or in francs, all at certain fixed rates. The rate in guilders is 62 for each $25 coupon, and at current dollar quotations for guilders of 57.7 cents the coupon is worth $35.77, or a premium of 40 per cent.

The number of bonds containing a provision for payment of interest in foreign currencies is not large. Bethlehem Steel has another such issue, viz.—the 5s of 1942; Pacific Gas & Electric Company has one, the general refunding 5s of 1942, and Southern Pacific has one, the San Francisco Terminal first 4s of 1950.

Arnold Opens Course on Radio

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Frank A. Arnold, vice-president of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., has been invited to deliver the opening lecture on Sept. 26 in a special course on radio advertising to be offered this fall by Northwestern University, Chicago.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH
NEXT INTEREST DAY Sept. 15

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Out Come School Lunch Boxes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN respond readily and joyously to the little touches which make their school lunches attractive and tempting, and teachers appreciate having those who eat at school provided with wholesome lunches, neatly packed, because dainty, inviting food helps the teacher to make the lunch hour a truly educational period.

By thoughtful coöperation of parent and teacher the lunch period may become a festive occasion and one in which party manners tend to become habitual, since the child naturally expresses culture and refinement in an atmosphere rich with high standards of courtesy, daintiness, and cheerful conversation.

The progressive teacher frequently uses the subject of proper conduct during the lunch hour as a basis for class discussion. A hostess, to serve one or two weeks, may be appointed by the children. This child works with the teacher in seeing that all the children are ready and in their places at lunch time; she gives the signal for beginning to eat and leads the conversation very much as a hostess does in her own home. In the school, general conversation, in which one child talks while all others listen, is better than small groups conversing, since in general conversation the teacher is able to help all the children form good habits of intelligent, interesting talking.

It is the mother's problem to provide a lunch which is pleasing to the eye as well as nourishing and satisfying. For this purpose a lunch box is better than a paper bag since a greater variety of food can be placed in a box, and the contents are more likely to remain fresh and uncrushed. A box with a small thermos bottle is splendid for use in a school where no provision is made for purchase of a drink or a warm dish. Next in importance to a good box is a generous supply of paper napkins and waxed paper; those which are plain white in color are least expensive and do very well for ordinary use, but if mothers could see the happy smiles of the children when the lunch is occasionally made festive by a fancy paper napkin or a cake wrapped in gayly colored waxed paper they would make an effort to surprise the children oftener with these colorful devices.

Always the Surprise

The surprise is an important part of the lunch. It is much better if the child does not always know the contents of the box, or if at least on one day a week there is one item which is an entire surprise. It need not be anything elaborate since it takes so little to please children: a few animal crackers in a cellophane bag, a bit of chocolate wrapped in tinfoil and tied with tissue ribbon, a chocolate bunny or chicken, a gumdrop Santa Claus, an old witch or Jack-o'-lantern cookie, or even a lollypop helps to make a school lunch a memorable occasion. The placing of a bit of candy in the lunch box is strongly recommended because this practice discourages the tendency to purchase candy at recess, and helps to establish the habit of eating candy when it should be eaten, as a part of the regular meal.

Fruit is always an essential part of the noonday lunch, but care should be taken to wrap carefully any fruit which is placed in the box so that the odor will not make the remainder of the lunch unappetizing. Bananas are especially likely to give an odor to the entire box unless they are carefully packed.

It is a good plan to provide the child with an attractive salt shaker early in the school year. This may be left in the locker so that when an egg or any vegetable requiring salt is placed in the lunch the pupil will not need to be bothered with a clumsy package of salt, which is altogether too likely to spill on some other article of food and make it much less appetizing.

The sandwich is, of course, the basis of the lunch, and since it forms the body of the meal it should be hearty. Finely chopped scraps of meat which remain from a roast, steak or fowl, combined with various vegetables or relishes, make delicious hearty sandwiches. Ground or shredded meat is better for a child's sandwich than sliced meat, since good usage demands that the sandwich be broken into small portions before being conveyed to the mouth and children have difficulty in breaking a sandwich which is made from sliced meat. Sandwich filling may be made and kept, tightly covered, in an ice box for several days.

Ham Salad Sandwiches

Mix together
1 cup finely chopped ham
2 hard-cooked eggs
¼ cup finely chopped celery
¼ cup chopped nut meats
1 chopped sweet pickle, and
2 tablespoons of mayonnaise.

Spread this salad one-fourth inch thick on buttered slices of whole-wheat bread.

Veal Salad Sandwiches

Mix together
1 cup shredded veal
½ cup shredded cabbage
1 tablespoon shredded green pepper, and
3 tablespoons of mayonnaise.

Spread generously on buttered slices of white bread.

Salmon Sandwiches

Mix together
1 cup shredded remains of salmon loaf or uncooked salmon,
½ cup chopped sweet pickle,
¼ cup chopped celery,
¼ cup chopped raw carrots, and
3 tablespoons of mayonnaise.

Spread on buttered slices of white bread.

Cheese Sandwiches

Mix together
¼ pound soft cream cheese, and
1 small bottle of stuffed olives, finely chopped.

Spread on thin slices of rye bread.

Chicken Sandwiches

Mix together
1 cup finely chopped chicken,
¼ cup shredded lettuce.
¼ cup chopped, cooked beets, and
4 tablespoons of mayonnaise. Place in buttered buns.

Amateur Telescope Makers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE women first caught their reflections in quiet pools, eons ago, they have used mirrors, watery and glass, to aid them in their daily toilet. Few, however, have brought mirrors into play to scan the heavens and investigate the mysteries of stars and planets, which have fascinated men from time immemorial. Sky detective duty has been left distinctly to men, except for a few such women as Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, woman astronomer at Harvard University, known for her double-star studies.

Yet as scarce as women professional astronomers are, women amateur telescope makers are fewer. In fact, as far as is known, since 1920, when the American amateur telescope movement started, only four women have invaded the field and constructed their own instruments.

Two of these women attended the recent annual convention of the telescope makers at Springfield, Vt., where were gathered more than 100 enthusiasts to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the club. This was the first organization of its kind in the country.

Both Mrs. Gladys Skinner of Windsor, Vt., and Mrs. Thomas Jenkins of Syracuse, N. Y., have made six-inch telescopes. Mrs. Skinner, however, was the first woman to complete an amateur instrument for she was a charter member of the telescope makers.

When Mr. Russell W. Porter, expert on optics at the California Institute of Technology, and originator of the telescope movement in the United States, broached the idea of the first club, Mrs. Skinner was one of the most enthusiastic backers. She was at that time the only woman in the club, but she carried on her part of the necessary research as competently as the men. She painstakingly ground her mirror in the cellar of her home, correcting the curve, polishing the mirror and silvering it.

When she completed her instrument it measured up in workmanship with the best done by the men, although some of the men were machinists and other skilled laborers. Although not as elaborate as some, the instrument has done excellent work ever since.

This activity, as can well be imagined, necessitated much study, for although the grinding of the mirror is comparatively simple, the correction of the curve required exacting tests.

Her astronomical aspirations have been hampered by the busy life of caring for a family, yet Mrs. Skinner often "takes time out," polishes the 14-year-old telescope and through it marvels at the wonders of the sky.

Like Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Jenkins completed her telescope with assistance from no one, except a few words of advice here and there. Yet, unlike Mrs. Skinner, the Syracuse woman amateur is making a study of astronomy and is planning to continue in this field as a vocation. She is at present studying at Syracuse University.

It was in 1930 that Mrs. Jenkins set sail on astronomical seas as a hobby. Mr. Jenkins was her enthusiastic shipmate. Previous to becoming interested in astronomy they had made chess their chief hobby, winning several tournaments and compiling a complete chess library. But they felt in need of a new interest, and astronomy, they felt, would meet their need. While in Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins visited a shop to obtain a few books on astronomy. During the search Mr. Guy Salisbury, well-known amateur astronomer, interrupted them to suggest that they build a telescope and thus learn astronomy by observation as well as study. This they decided to do immediately.

Mr. Jenkins, although interested in the telescope idea, kept putting off the task of grinding the mirror after they returned to their Albany home. Finally Mrs. Jenkins decided to do the "man's job" and after studying the processes worked out by Mr. Porter in "Amateur Telescope Making," she set to work at a task which in her spare time took her nine months to complete. Her finished six-inch mirror was claimed by leading amateur astronomers to be "one of the most splendid parabolic mirrors."

Mrs. Jenkins did not stop at one telescope. She ground a second six-inch mirror for the Philipsburg (Penna.) high school, from which she graduated. Boys there agreed to make the mounting, if she ground the mirror.

In addition, Mrs. Jenkins has made two four-inch telescopes. Her next enterprise is a 10-inch instrument, the mirror of which she is grinding in her spare moments, which are few, with studies and never-ending housework taking up most of her time.

Every clear night Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins spend hours observing, Mr. Jenkins being particularly fond of this part of astronomy. When Mrs. Jenkins is tired of the sport, her husband recites the life of Herschel to her until she gives in and continues to "draw beads" on the distant sky targets.

Both Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Skinner attend the Springfield conference every year to talk over various developments in amateur astronomy. Mrs. Skinner has not missed a meeting since the founding of the organization in 1920.

The other two women known to have made telescopes are Miss Wandalee Nickel, Glendale, Calif., stenographer, and Mrs. Margaret Weisenburg of New York. Both, however, are out of contact with the Springfield organization, the parent club of all the groups throughout the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Thomas Jenkins of Syracuse, N. Y., With a Typical Amateur Telescope. Mrs. Jenkins Is an Active Member of the Telescope Makers, an Organization of Amateurs, and Has Herself Ground Lenses for Homemade Telescopes. Although Begun as a Hobby, This Interest in the Stars Has Now Led Mrs. Jenkins Into Serious Study of Astronomy. There Are Two Women in the Organization of Telescope Makers.

Courtesy of Stern Brothers, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE COLLEGE GIRL'S OUTFIT

The college girl says that luncheon in town and informal tea dates require a dress of this type. It is made of gray mottled silk and has a high-neckline scarf bordered in ermine tails. The hat is of the shape known as a "visor tam," and is of gray felt, with little black and white feathers which respond to the ermine tails.

For lovely finger nails

Manacea softens hard cuticles, gives pliancy to brittle nails, and eliminates hangnails. It makes your manicure doubly effective.

Sold by dealers or direct. 50c jar. Extra Large Size $1.00. Free with $1.00 jar, $1.00 box of face powder. Same price in U.S. and Canada.

Trial Bottle of Egyptian Face Bonicea included free with every jar.

MANACEA

LAURA JANE FISHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Only PEQUOTS ...have the Pequot tab

This little permanent signal that shows the width is on Pequot sheets and *no others.* So when you get this convenience you also get the longest-wearing, most popular sheets in America!

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

By Joel Feder—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE MINER'S CAP

This is one of the most important and popular of the fall showings. The version illustrated is made of zinnia-red corded wool, and it features the front-draped crown and the miner's peak brim, tilted gaily over one eye. This hat is posed squarely on the head but has something of the feeling of the right-side-down position bcause of the shape of the visor. Model from Marion Vallé.

The Well-Planned Kitchen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

SAVING steps in the kitchen is the object of many a housewife. The question is: What can one do that will actually result in fewer footsteps hither and yon as a meal is being prepared or served. Just so much work, it seems, has to be done in the preparation of a meal and in the clearing up process. Just so much moving about has to be accomplished in baking a cake or in getting a dessert ready.

A diagram was seen recently of a kitchen in which an apple pie had been made. The footsteps in black marks were diagrammed as they made their way to the paring of apples, to the flour can for the making of the crust, to the refrigerator for the shortening, to the work table for the mixing, and finally to the oven.

A second diagram showed the making of the same pie with fewer steps. The secret of improvement, however, was not with the pie, nor with the housewife—but with the arrangement of the equipment in the kitchen. A kitchen in which much thought has been exercised in the convenience of its arrangement is being exhibited by the General Electric Company at a Century of Progress in Chicago.

In the first place it must be admitted the kitchen is planned presupposing that the house has no pantry. This, by the way, is considered by many to be a great step and time saver. Eliminating the pantry and filling up the walls of the kitchen with cabinets which are of easy access to the worker is the first move in saving steps. For if the housewife must go to the pantry, an adjacent room, for provisions, pans, and chinaware, each time making the trip out and the trip back, many steps are added to the kitchen routine.

The model kitchen has many cabinets built both above and below to take all of the provisions, the kitchen utensils, dishes and pans which are usually kept in the pantry. This means that the housewife takes only a few steps in the same rooms to procure whatever is necessary for the kitchen work.

There is just one precaution when building cabinets to the floor. Space must be left for toes. A space about six inches high hollowed out beneath the cabinet and reaching back about six inches gives plenty of room for feet when a person stands close to the cabinet. It should be hollowed out in such a way as to be easily get-at-able for cleaning.

The other major step saver in addition to eliminating the pantry is to bring the refrigerator in from the back porch or back vestibule. In the days of ice and of non-insulated ice boxes the farther the box was placed from the heat of the kitchen, the better the housewife liked it. Now highly insulated refrigerators are being placed in convenient places in the kitchen itself—sometimes small ones under the sink, sometimes larger ones next to it.

A U-shaped kitchen is considered a very convenient one, the top of the letter U being used for the sink, one side of the U for the refrigerator, and the other side of the U for the stove, the space in between being filled in with cabinets or tables. Thus in working back and forth from one to the other of the three units, it is discovered that to get to each of them the housewife travels in the shape of the letter V. From stove to refrigerator to sink is a V, for instance; or from sink to stove to refrigerator is also a V, which actually means the cutting off of corners resulting in fewer steps than if she had to go the full length of the kitchen each time she traveled from one unit to the other.

Since it is believed that the sink is the destination oftener than either of the other two units, it is placed in the end of the letter U, so that it is equally distant from the other two units. The ideal kitchen would have cabinets with work surfaces next to each of these units. In case one does not have cabinet space, small tables may be arranged to fit in. It is probably better to have two small tables in two different places than one large one to which the worker must travel.

Of course, not everyone may be able to tear her present kitchen to pieces or do away with the pantry at a moment's notice. However, to have an ideal arrangement toward which to work, and a fundamental theory for accomplishing the end in view, may be of service.

Artificial Flowers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

In a show window of one of London's most exclusive Bond Street shops there stands, quite alone, a pot of huge artificial flowers.

They are something altogether new, supplanting the silk, wax, shell and glass that have intrigued us from time to time. Moreover, a few moments on tiptoe to peer over the top, and another few moments of bending down to peer underneath, convince us they would be perfectly easy to make. Clever things always look easy, of course, but there is something so remarkably simple about this special type of cleverness.

To begin with, one must buy several sheets of cellophane—the transparent wrapper paper used for covering chocolate boxes—and many other things; a few varied lengths of plain wood for stalks; a box of long matches, and an ordinary plant pot. The Bond Street stalks have not been rounded, and their square edges add to the unique character of the decoration.

Paint the pot, matches (including the heads) and stalks all the same color—the one seen was a bright scarlet. Cut the sheet of cellophane into a large circle for the flower, gather the edge round tightly and bind onto the top of the stalk. Press the center of the flower down to the top of the stalk and glue some of the matches into position to form stamen. Now dimple the cellophane slightly all over to make a billowy effect, and the first flower is ready to stand in the pot.

It will be found that cellophane, when crinkled, holds within itself beautiful, pearly tones, which are enhanced when backed by artificial light. A group of these flowers, on stalks of various lengths, would look particularly well in the corner of a large hall, or set on a landing window.

Old Home Day

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT USUALLY begins with a parade, sometimes a parade of "horribles," in which one's nearest neighbors are so disguised under quaint costumes and coats of paint that they are unrecognizable. Or it may begin with a concert on the common, or a "sing" on the church lawn. Whatever the form that the opening exercise of old home day may take, they are but the preliminaries; the appetizers, before the feast.

Along the main street of the old town stands have been erected, under spreading elm trees. People wander slowly up and down in groups or singly. If you are fortunate enough to occupy a vantage point where you can hear some of the conversations you listen as someone stops, stretches out a welcoming hand, and says, "Wait just a minute, I know you. You look like a Brown. My goodness! I believe it's Hayden Brown! Well, well, I'm glad to see you. How does the old town look to you? Fine? I thought it would. How long since you've been home? Ten years! Too long, too long. Don't let it happen again. No, I bet you won't. Well, I'm glad you're here. I'll see you again."

A lady has stopped at a stand where homemade candy is being sold. She asks for half a pound of the brown sugar pinoche "because it looks just like the kind that Sally Slade used to make 25 years ago." The young sales girl smilingly tells her that she is Sally Slade's daughter. Immediately "mother" appears and the two old schoolmates sit down on a bench to talk over the days of their girlhood.

Dinner is served in the "Ladies' Aid Hall." Tables of boards, stretched across wooden horses, groan and creak under their bounteous loads. The minister of the little parish returns thanks to the "Giver of every good and every perfect gift."

Dishes rattle to the accompaniment of voices exclaiming, laughing, vibrating with memories and reminiscences. "Do you remember?" are the words that punctuate every pause.

Two old men at a table near the window have entirely forgotten the present. They are living again in the old swimming-hole and tree-climbing days. A resounding slap on a shoulder and a hearty "Ha-ha-ha," echo through the hall, and everyone laughs with them.

The church bell calls to the "exercises." "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home," are sung as they are sung only on old home day.

A native son, who has distinguished himself in the world of letters, or business, or politics, delivers a tenderly beseeching address, asking the people who have remained in the old town to appreciate their blessings in the peace of the hills and the bounty of the land. He is, he says, coming home some day to rest in the town where he received his finest training in honesty, sincerity and industry.

Visitors are given three minutes each in which to introduce themselves and express their joy at being able to come home again. Some of them tell of the plans that they have been making for a whole year in order that they might be present at old home day. A few have traveled several days, one or two have crossed an ocean or a continent. They are all "so happy" to be there. Their faces confirm their words.

The Ladies' Aid again comes to the aid of the visitors, and a supper, such as only a Ladies' Aid can provide, is served.

The community Little Theater gives an entertainment in the evening, and everyone sings "God be with you 'til we meet again." Old home day is over, but its influence, its benediction, will never cease.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Here's the latest . . . the Transparent NuAce Mounting Corner. You can see right through it! Neatest way of mounting stamps, postcards, snapshots, etc. Stamps or prints held firmly in place, yet instantly removed for inspection without harm. 80 corners to the package. Other NuAce styles, "Regular" and "Junior," in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold or Silver, 60 to the package.

NuAce Corners, any style, 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
25 GOULD STREET READING, MASS.

The Boarding School Outfit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE art of dressing girls at the ages when they may go to American boarding schools is to select models which suggest in their lines those which the college student and the débutante are wearing, but which omit all those dashing features which spell sophistication. To look sophisticated at boarding school is not good form nor good sense. The age and the life both call for casual-looking costumes quickly put on yet neat in aspect and easily worn with forgetfulness; but which are, nevertheless, smart, and interesting in detail.

In the United States the age-span for boarding school, though somewhat indefinite, may be said to cover the period between twelve years of age and eighteen. For the youngest girls, plaid ginghams and piped linen frocks are suitable for classrom wear, even in winter. There is a tendency for the sailor model to return, developed in wool plaids, serge, and jersey, though the middy blouse is still on a leave of absence. Knit costumes in two shades are also liked, showing a dark skirt and jacket, a light or striped top, pockets and cap; and a dark throw scarf. Double-breasted coats of heavy wools in high colors, with mannish lapels, slanting pockets and a belt are practical for everyday wear.

Careful Tailoring

Great care is taken in the high-class models for this age so to construct the frocks that the developing figure is not too apparent. Pleats are let into the back of the skirt and give fullness again to the bodice part below the somewhat austere yoke or tailored collar. Yokes form many interesting intrigues with shoulders, which, in turn, communicate ideas to the sleeves which have considerable elbow interest though not great fullness. Patch pockets and large buttons are enlisted both for service and trimming, and belts usually have metal clasps.

Although these small frocks are for the most part severe, depending on color and inconspicuous detail for their charm, occasionally a picturesque model thrusts itself into the collections. For instance, one was seen which had a black velvet zouave jacket over a white linen blouse, and a pleated plaid skirt. Embroidery somewhat in the Russian style and in gay colors may be attractively used on dark dresses.

When the girl arrives at the age for suits, tweeds are an admirable material. Being of mixed colors and rough, they do not spot nor deface readily. Considerable variety, not only in color but also in texture, is available within this classification. One department store shows in its junior department Cumberland homespun, Munro checks, Irish hopsack, Donegal tweed, and herringbone frieze, and Westmoreland tweed, each with its own individuality. It sponsors for use with skirts and suits of these goods, tussah and liberty silk and challis dresses, blouses, and smocks, matched up with one of the motley threads in the wool. For cold weather and informal wear, twin sweaters—composed of a pull-over with a crew neck and a buttoned cardigan en suite—are favorites. In the "twins" offered by the department already alluded to, the yarn is dyed before knitting to match exactly one of the yarns in the suit they are to enhance—or it may be two yarns, the cardigan establishing a contrast with the pull-over. The tailored blouse of linen or silk is also good. It is sometimes as severe as a man's shirt, at other times it is laid in pleats and feminized by a rounded collar.

Suede jackets of hip-length may supplant coats for active wear and are considered more exciting this fall than the accustomed leather jackets. They come in particularly mellow colors, with caps to match. The Chinese influence presenting in suits and separate coats the flaring three-quarters shape with raglan sleeves, is very wearable with these young costumes, so often built up of many units.

Materials and Prices

Favorite dress materials are wool-checks and plaids (the latter offering this fall the most marvelous coloring), wool crêpes, jersey, and a new wool-linen, the texture of which is delightful, having something of the richness of wool and the coolness of linen. For dressy use, ribbed silks are often chosen.

In the afternoon frock the two-piece idea is occasionally simulated, but only simulated. The parts are in reality stitched together.

The best hats are made of the material of the suit or coat and are stitched. A small ornament may add a perky note of gayety. Sometimes felts are dyed to match exactly the color of the suit or some one color in its weave.

One of the best pieces of news is that moderate prices still obtain even in smart departments.

H. J. K.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Today's *New* RECIPE

IMPERIAL SALAD

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

ONE LEVEL TABLESPOONFUL KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water ¼ cup sugar
1 cup pineapple juice (canned)
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt 1 egg yolk
½ cup whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk
2 cups cabbage, shredded
1 cup canned pineapple, cut in small pieces, ½ cup grated raw carrot (use coarse grater)

Soak gelatine in cold water about 5 minutes. Beat egg yolk with sugar and salt, add pineapple juice and lemon juice and cook over boiling water until it thickens slightly. Add soaked gelatine to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool and fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, cabbage, pineapple and carrot. Turn into small molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise.

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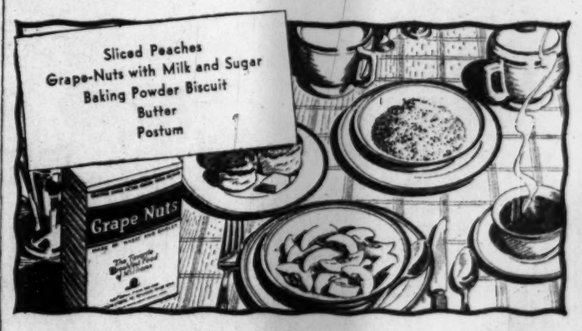

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Aviation Opens Another Door

* * *

Louisiana to Start School of Aeronautics, Bringing List in United States Up to 88

* * *

Establishment of a department of aeronautics at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, the state capital, at the beginning of the 1933-34 session is announced by Dr. James Smith, the president.

Its foundation becomes the eighty-eighth answer to the question of American youth, "How Can I Get Into Aviation?" According to the Aircraft Year Book for 1932 there are 87 American universities and colleges offering education in aeronautics.

The Louisiana university's department has been made possible by a group of 50 men who have agreed to underwrite all expenses above the regular engineering budget incurred. Their support will remain so long as the department is not self-sustaining.

The department is to be operated as an addition to the college of engineering and two courses are to be offered, aeronautical engineering and commercial aviation, open to both men and women. Actual flight training will be given, furthermore, to the entire student body.

* * *

Of the 87 schools offering aeronautical instruction 16 offer full courses leading to a degree in aeronautical engineering. Seven of these were direct beneficiaries of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. These are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology, Georgia School of Technology, Stanford and Harvard Universities and the Universities of Michigan and Washington.

College flying is further stimulated by the National Collegiate Aeronautical Association, a union of college flying clubs which takes in enthusiasts from Yale, Harvard, New York University, Michigan, Detroit, Illinois, Purdue, Akron, Toronto, Carnegie Tech, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Tech, Case, Northwestern, Kenyon, Ohio Wesleyan, Toledo University, Cincinnati, and Ohio State.

Education in aviation has worked its way down into secondary schools and even the primary schools in the upper grade through courses of discussion of the theory of flight, the building of models and miniature aircraft flight contests and, in one case, on aviation engines through the allied subject of automobile mechanics.

In addition there are 29 flying schools granting approved certificates by the Department of Commerce, which conduct the student through ground school instruction up to his transport pilot license. At least four of these are operated by subsidiaries of aircraft manufactures.

They are the T. C. Ryan Flying Service in San Diego, the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, with branches over the country, the Boeing School of Aeronautics in Oakland, Calif., and the Spartan School of Aeronautics.

* * *

Unique among these flying schools is the Hancock Foundation College of Aeronautics at Santa Maria, Calif. This institution was founded in 1929 by Maj. G. Allen Hancock who financed the Kingsford-Smith transpacific flight to Australia, and has trained in an atmosphere of actual flying young men taking up any branch of aeronautics, whether as pilots, mechanics or plane builders.

Though the college closed approximately one year ago because the financial agreement of the sponsor ended, yet it is understood that tentative arrangements are in progress through which the college may become the official vocational training school of California. The college has been approved as a flying and ground school, and as a repair station by the Department of Commerce.

Hancock's airport is equipped for night flying and the teaching of blind, or instrument, flying. A light training plane, furthermore, has been developed by the students. For two years the school was recognized as an official off-airways government weather station, reporting also upper-air observations. In all it appears to have been the only school where the flying enthusiast could "live and eat" aviation. But in the face of the closing of such a remarkable institution there still appears to be, from the "record," many places left where one might hear—"The class in aeronautics will now adjourn to the flying field."

Alabama Boy 'Example' For Cotton Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 8—Nine-year-old "Scooter" Rutland of Clanton, Ala., is probably Alabama's youngest cotton producer. He planted three rows of cotton, and he is acquainted with the cotton reduction plan.

On hearing that President Roosevelt wanted some of the cotton destroyed, "Scooter" immediately ran into the back yard and pulled up one of his three rows. President Roosevelt was informed of his patriotic action and commended him with the following letter:

"Dear 'Scooter':—I appreciate your loyalty in removing one-third of your cotton. Such influence on your part will help to put over the economy program. You are a fine lad, and I appreciate your example to your elders."

Warships Leave Egypt For 'Unknown Port'

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 8 (AP)—The destroyers Duncan, Diamond and Delight left here suddenly yesterday supposedly for the Red Sea.

It was believed that a tense situation has arisen in the neighborhood of the Red Sea where King Ibn Saud was said to be making preparations for a possible outbreak of hostilities with Iman Yahya of the Yemen, a state in Southwest Arabia. Difficulties apparently have arisen over frontier lines between the two countries.

Colombian Import Prices Up

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Prices of imported articles have shot up as much as 30 per cent, as compared with values early this week, when the Bank of the Republic formally established its new exchange rate of 123 pesos for $100. Quotations on most foreign money increased in sympathy with the higher valuation given the American dollar by the bank. The previous dollar rate had been 113 pesos for $100.

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Parlor, bedroom and bath for two	4.00- 8.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for three	6.00- 9.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for four	8.00-10.00

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1908--1933

Review of Progress

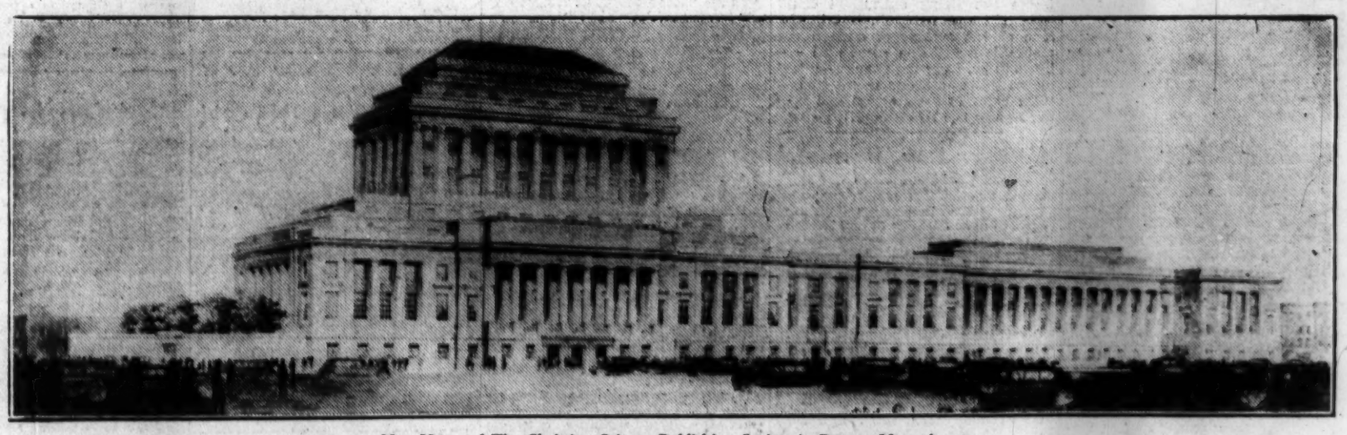
WHEN the Thanksgiving season of 1933 arrives, The Christian Science Monitor will celebrate its first quarter of a century. Founded November 25, 1908, by Mary Baker Eddy, "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (Miscellany, Page 353), this International Daily Newspaper has gone steadily forward until today it is read with deep interest by thoughtful men and women of every country who desire to see beneath the surface of things, and to discover the mental and moral causes of that daily panorama of events called "news".

In commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Monitor will publish each day, November 20 to 25 inclusive, a rotogravure section. These six consecutive sections, when assembled, will constitute one section—the Monitor's 1908-1933 Review of Progress.

This Review of Progress will contain many beautiful half-tone illustrations of the new Christian Science Publishing House, erected at a cost of approximately $4,000,000, and now nearing completion. There will be other illustrations depicting progress in journalism, education, travel, transportation and construction in many lands.

The section will contain articles reviewing the history of The Christian Science Monitor, and surveying the world's quarter century of progress. Subscribers to this anniversary series will receive a reprint of the first issue of the Monitor.

All regular subscribers of The Christian Science Monitor will receive this 1908-1933 Review of Progress with their regular paper and at no additional expense. The price of a special one-week subscription, November 20 to 25 inclusive, containing the Review of Progress, will be 30c. Such special one-week subscriptions will be accepted by all Christian Science Reading Rooms, or remittance may be made to Box M, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

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ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Grant Defeats Vines and Quist Downs Allison

Perry Extended in Match With Gledhill in U. S. Tennis Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 8—International Day in the fifty-second men's singles lawn tennis championship of the United States brought sensation after sensation to the courts of the West Side Tennis Club here yesterday in the fourth round.

First and foremost was the straight-set victory of little Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion for the last two years. This was staged on the old championship court in front of the clubhouse, and the score was 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. It was the first time a national champion had been eliminated before the semifinal round at least, since the abandonment of the championship round, and not only the fact, but the manner of the victory of the Georgian was the feature. He cleanly outplayed Vines all the way, covering court with his usual activity, but also displaying headwork that gave him the advantage in other respects. Vines was below his best form, but showed fine tennis in spite of an occasional lapse.

Only second in importance was the victory of another lesser player, Adrian K. Quist of Adelaide, Australia, over the second member of the United States Davis Cup team, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. also in straight sets, scored at 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. This was the initial surprise of the day, coming in the first stadium match. Quist depended chiefly on a well-rounded game, while Allison was well off form. Never once was the Texan able to break through the service of Quist, while he lost six of his own service games. The earned points were about even, but the errors almost two to one against the American.

Perry Defeats Gledhill

The match between Frederick J. Perry, the British ace, and Keith Gledhill, though it ended according to form in the victory of the leader of the new Davis Cup champions, was also a battle of sensational proportions. It went to five sets, with the Californian leading at two sets to one and battling with Perry to the very end, before the latter ended the struggle by a score of 6—2, 4—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3. This was staged on the grand-stand court, just outside the stadium enclosure, and caused so much interest that the stadium was half emptied during the match.

Two other matches went to five sets, and one of them had to be called on account of darkness before it was finished. When darkness stopped it, McGrath was leading at 3—1 in the fifth set, after Sutter had led before the intermission by two sets to one, the scores being 6—3, in the first set for McGrath, then Sutter winning at 6—4, 6—3, and McGrath evening matters at 6—3, in the fourth. Starting where they stopped last night, Sutter won the fifth set this morning at 8—6, and thus went into today's quarterfinals.

In the other, George S. Mangin just managed to outstay the Japanese, Jiro Sato, in a sharpshooting contest that found both players practically even in play, with first one and then the other a trifle more accurate in his tries for side-line placements, which kept the linemen busy. The score was 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

John H. (Jack) Crawford of Sydney, Australia, also had his troubles to eliminate Sidney B. Wood Jr., also a Wimbledon winner, in a four-set match that ended the stadium play. The score of this was 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, and Wood was once within a point of winning the fourth set, which would have sent the final set over also, as darkness was at hand in that match also.

Two Surprise Results

The outstanding victories of the day, outside the performance of Grant, brought straight-set victories to Francis X. Shields and Lester R. Stoefen, who are now regarded as the leading hopes for Davis Cup success next year in the singles at least. Shields put out Ryosuke Nunoi, the Japanese, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3, trailing at the start, but running away from the international star in the later sets. He was far fresher than Nunoi, and his service was also at its best. Stoefen also scored an international victory, over Harold G. N. Lee of the British team, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4. He has steadied greatly since his play last season, and his great height and reach counted for much against the driving game of the British player. He will meet Grant this afternoon in the quarterfinal, and the contrast between the two, with the Californian a full foot higher than the Atlantan, has stirred up much interest.

Two surprise results also developed in the quarterfinal round of the national veterans' singles championship, when Clarence J. Griffin, former national doubles champion, was eliminated by S. Jarvis Adams Jr. of Port Washington, Long Island, one of the unseeded players, and A. R. Kaiser of the River Forest Club, near Chicago, eliminated a former champion, Henry H. Bassford of Larchmont. Both of these matches went to three sets, while the other brackets were filled by Clarence M. Charest of Washington, present title holder, and his immediate predecessor, Frederick C. Baggs of New York. The summary:

United States Men's Lawn Tennis Singles Championship—Fourth Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Harold G. N. Lee, England, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Adrian K. Quist, Adelaide, Australia, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—2, 4—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Ryosuke Nunoi, Japan, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Jiro Sato, Japan, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

John H. Crawford, Sydney, Australia, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6.

National Veterans' Championship—Fourth Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated H. H. Bassford, Larchmont, N. Y., 6—4, 6—6, 6—4.

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, defeated Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., 8—6, 6—4.

S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Clarence J. Griffin, New York, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

New York's Lead Is Reduced as Bucs Triumph by 14 to 2

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	51	.605
Pittsburgh	74	53	.561
Chicago	74	60	.552
St. Louis	73	63	.537
Boston	70	61	.534
Brooklyn	54	74	.422
Philadelphia	51	76	.402
Cincinnati	51	82	.383

Results Sept. 7

Pittsburgh 14, New York 2.
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.

A team of care-free Pittsburgh Pirates hit four New York pitchers as if they were schoolboys at Forbes Field yesterday and won a National League baseball game by a 14-to-2 score. The victory, which gave the Bucs a three-out-of-four edge in the five-game series, reduced New York's lead in the pennant race to 5½ contests. Bill Terry started Roy Parmelee in the box, but the young right-hander succeeded in retiring only one man. The Pirates collected four hits and three runs before Luque was called in to relieve Parmelee, and continued their attack on the Cuban veteran. Fourteen hits rattled off the Pittsburgh bats, including home runs by Grace and Suhr. Heinie Meine had little trouble holding the Giants. Terry used mostly substitutes late in the game.

Gabby Hartnett's big bat and Lon Warneke's pitching gave the Chicago Cubs their second straight triumph over the Boston Braves yesterday at Wrigley Field by a 2-to-1 margin. As the Giants lost to the Pirates, the victory put the Cubs one contest nearer the league leaders. The Braves slipped into the second division. Hartnett hit his fifteenth home run of the season as lead-off man in the second inning to give Chicago a one-run lead. His double in the fourth, Grimm's single and a long fly to left by Jurges, scored what proved to be the winning run. Wally Berger hit his twenty-sixth homer of the year in the seventh.

The St. Louis Cardinals pounded two Phillie pitchers for 14 hits yesterday at Sportsman's Park, while Dizzy Dean was delivering seven-hit ball. The final score favored the Cards, 10 to 1. Ragland worked the first six innings for the Phils, yielding eight hits and six runs. Berly, who finished, allowed six hits and four more runs in the seventh and eighth. Dean was never in trouble. He struck out five men and issued only one base on balls. It was his nineteenth triumph of the season. Martin and Manager Frisch each made three hits for the Cards, and the former stole two bases.

Walter Beck and Red Lucas staged a pitchers' battle yesterday at Redland Field, which the former won, giving Brooklyn a 2-to-0 victory over Cincinnati. Beck was easily the better man, but Lucas, although hit hard at times, managed to tighten up in the pinches until the eighth. Frey's double, Frederick's triple and Hack Wilson's outfield fly gave the Dodgers two big runs in the eighth. Frey and Lopez had three safeties each for Brooklyn, while Johnny Moore made two of Cincinnati's five hits. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	5	0	4	2	0	2	0	1	x	14	14	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries — Meine and Grace, Finney, Parmelee, Luque, Clark, Salvoson and Mancuso, Richards. Losing pitcher—Parmelee. Umpires—Klem, Magerkurth and Pirman. Time—1h. 57m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries — Warneke and Hartnett; Brandt and Hogan. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	x	10	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Dean and O'Farrell; Ragland, Berly and Davis. Losing pitcher—Ragland. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Barr. Time—1h. 53m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Lucas and Lombardi. Umpires—Moran and Powell. Time—1h. 41m.

Football Players Return

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—Three former Dartmouth football players will resume gridiron play after a two-year absence next Monday when the varsity squad reports to Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell. Frank J. Spain '34 and Robert M. Bennett '34 of Newton, Mass., and James H. McHugh '34 of Melrose, Mass., regulars on the Green's undefeated 1930 freshman eleven, yesterday notified athletic officials that they would resume football this season. They quit the gridiron sport during their sophomore year to concentrate on baseball and hockey. Another Dartmouth star due to have his first fling at varsity football was Robert J. Miller '34 of Cedar Grove, N. J., the 200-pound six-foot three basketball center.

Bob Gibson Is Returned

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Infielder Bob Gibson, whose recall from the Newark International League club was announced last week by the New York Yankees, was returned to the Bears yesterday in a transaction by which several players are placed under Yankee ownership. They previously had been Newark property, either with the Bears or out on option. The players are Pitchers Vito Tamulis, Hormidas Aube and John Murphy, now with Newark; Pitcher Floyd Newkirk of St. Paul; Catchers Willard Herschberger and Norman Kies of Newark, and First Baseman George McQuinn, now with Binghamton.

M. C. C. Australian Team Leads

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Canadian Press)—The M. C. C. Australian team gained a 40-run lead over H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven on the first innings in the second day's play of the match at Scarborough. Replying to the Australian eleven's total of 349 runs, their opponents yesterday scored 309. In the second innings the M. C. C. side obtained 54 runs without the loss of a wicket when play closed. Players prevailed in their match with the Gentlemen. At the end of the day they had scored 469 for six wickets. The amateurs in their first innings yesterday had a total of 311.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	43	29	.597
New Orleans	43	29	.597
Nashville	36	31	.530
Knoxville	36	35	.507
Little Rock	34	38	.486
Birmingham	32	37	.464
Chattanooga	33	41	.446
Atlanta	24	42	.364

Results Sept. 7

New Orleans 8, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 0.
Nashville 4, Knoxville 3 (12 innings).
Chattanooga at Atlanta, postponed.

Pacific Coast Pair Reach The Singles Final

Bonnie Miller and Frances Herron to Play for U. S. Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—The lawn tennis championship final of the United States in girls' singles at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, will be staged between two daughters of California, Bonnie R. Miller, seeded No. 1, and Frances S. Herron, seeded No. 4, from Los Angeles. The doubles final will be a contest between the singles finalists and Millicent Hirsh of New York and Elizabeth Kesting of St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Miller, who was runnerup to Helen M. Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., the 1932 girl champion, last year, yesterday defeated Miss Kesting, 6—1, 6—4, while Miss Herron's victory over Miss Hirsh, seeded second, was the feature of the day. The Californian won at 6—2, 10—8, but the New Yorker battled gamely in spite of a turned ankle. Miss Herron's drop shots found Miss Hirsh out of position time and again.

Bonnie Miller and Frances Herron scored a 6—3, 7—5 doubles victory over the New York combination of Helen Pedersen and Mariette Arquinbau in the semifinal. The Hirsh-Kesting pair defeated Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass. and Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—4, 6—4 to advance to the final.

In the women's middle states tournament, being held at the Philadelphia C. C., Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng. reached the semifinal round along with Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., Eunice R. Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Anne Page of Merion. All are seeded in that order.

The summary of the girls' national tourney:

United States Girls' Tennis Championship

Singles—Semifinal Round

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—1, 6—4.

Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—2, 10—8.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Bonnie R. Miller and Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Helen Pedersen and Mariette Arquinbau, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., and Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—4, 6—4.

Middies Lose Little Time Getting Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 7—Without any lost motion the United States Naval Academy is now seriously preparing for the coming season. Some 86 reported Wednesday, and since much of the usual conditioning work has been taken care of earlier in the summer, signal work was immediately in order. Morning and afternoon sessions will be indulged in until the academy opens late in the month.

It looks like a more satisfactory season for the Middies than 1932. Where replacements were few last season, Coach E. E. "Rip" Miller is now counting on about three men to the position. Little time will be lost before he puts the Navy players to scrimmaging. He has intimated that the Middies will see much more of this type of practice than last year.

The Navy schedule starts Oct. 7 with William and Mary. Last year William and Mary upset the Navy by winning. On successive Saturdays the Middies meet Mercer, Virginia, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton and United States Military Academy. The squad:

Fullbacks—R. F. Sellars '34, W. C. Clark '35, H. H. Larsen '35, J. L. Evans '36, Richard Gray '36.

Halfbacks—G. P. Chung-Hoon '34, B. F. Walkup '34, W. H. Baumberger '34, L. C. Coxe '34, J. J. Waybright '34, E. E. Christensen '34, Fred Borries Jr. '34, R. E. McC. Ward '35, J. F. Fitzpatrick Jr. '35, W. G. Reifenrath '35, L. E. Rosenberg '35, E. F. Scott '35.

Quarterbacks—L. M. Slack '34, L. R. Becht '34, W. M. Wilcox '34, Holman Lee Jr. '35, N. D. Gage '35, R. R. Pratt '36, D. McE. Entler Jr. '36.

Centers—R. P. Harbold Jr. '35, J. C. Bentley '34, J. A. Davis Jr. '35, G. T. Baker '35, L. B. Robertshaw '36, C. H. Huthins '36, J. A. Brown '36, A. L. Gebelin '34.

Guards—R. K. Johnston '34, G. C. Ruffin Jr. '34, S. R. Brown Jr. '34, W. T. Dutton '34, R. H. Burns '35, J. N. Shaffer '35, W. A. Moore Jr. '35, L. J. Baird '35, David Zabriskie '36, F. G. Springer '36, H. A. Arnold '36, R. W. Vogel Jr. '36, P. E. Shetenhelm '36.

Tackles—W. B. Brooks '34, J. M. Wilson '34, W. T. Kinsella '34, C. H. Clark '34, J. H. Mini '35, G. S. Lambert '35, S. D. Cutter '35, J. A. Bentley '35, T. D. Shriver '35, R. S. Bull Jr. '36, E. R. King Jr. '36, A. F. Fleming '36, O. R. Sole Jr. '36, J. H. Patterson '36.

Ends—H. Q. Murray '34c, D. C. Miller '34, J. D. Pulp Jr. '34, J. B. McNaughton '34, R. K. Rottet '34, G. T. Baker '35, T. A. Baldwin '35, G. E. Schecter '35, R. E. Baldwin, R. S. Jandelkorn, J. M. Ennis '35, J. J. Jordy '35, G. H. Short '36, C. S. Manning Jr. '36, W. G. Holman '36, F. G. Pegelow '34, E. F. Denney '35.

Hines Leads at Glens Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 8—Jimmy Hines, professional at the Timber Point Club, Great River, led the field of 112 golfers who started out today on the second 18 holes of the 72-hole Glens Falls open golf tournament today. The first 18 holes were played yesterday, and Hines turned in a card of 68, 3 under par for the course, and one stroke better than the cards turned in by Felix Serafin, Scranton, Penna.; Joe Brennan, Ambler, Penna., and Walter Kozak, Pomonok Country Club, who are tied for second place. Two hundred and ten golfers started in the tournament, and the lowest 60 of the 112 starting today will qualify for tomorrow's final 36 holes.

Larchmont Wins Final Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 8—The Larchmont Yacht Club won the final race in the midget yacht racing championship series of Long Island Sound for 1933 yesterday and thereby scored 49 points out of a possible 50 in the five races held. The club had already clinched the title by winning the fourth race Wednesday. Cold Spring Harbor Yacht Club won second place as the result, finishing seventh in yesterday's race, giving it 33 points. This is the second successive year that Larchmont has won the Scovill Cup. Previous winners of the trophy are: Bay Shore Y. C. in 1926; Pequot Y. C., in 1927, 1928 and 1931, and Stamford Y. C., in 1929 and 1930.

Two-Day Match Drawn

SKEGNESS, Eng., Sept. 8 (Canadian Press)—The two-day match between the British West Indies and a side representing the Eastern Counties was yesterday declared drawn. The West Indies obtained 383 runs in response to the home team's total of 217. The English team in its second attempt had scored 97 for no wickets when play closed. The play was marked by the brilliant batting of the West Indians. Wiles, who tallied 112, scored his first century of the tour.

Weaver Beaten By Chicago White Sox On Only Three Hits

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	87	46	.654
New York	77	53	.592
Cleveland	72	65	.526
Philadelphia	68	65	.504
Detroit	66	68	.493
Chicago	61	73	.455
Boston	56	78	.418
St. Louis	49	86	.363

Results Sept. 7

Chicago 1, Washington 0.
New York 12, St. Louis 8.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 0.
Detroit at Boston, postponed.

Monte Weaver, tall right-hander of Joe Cronin's pitching staff, held the Chicago White Sox to three hits yesterday, but two of them came in the ninth inning to score the only run of the game. The defeat cut Washington's lead in the American League baseball race to 8½ games. Sam Jones, who at one time pitched for the Senators, kept eight safeties well scattered over the nine-inning route. A single by Schulte, Kuhel's double and a walk to Bolton filled the bases in the ninth, but Jones retired the next two batters to end the game. The White Sox made only one hit off Weaver in eight innings, but in the ninth they combined two with a base on balls to win the game. With one out, Simmons singled, Appling walked and Kress singled, Simmons crossing the plate.

Led once again by their slugging first baseman, Lou Gehrig, the New York Yankees defeated the St. Louis Browns yesterday, 12 to 8. "Columbia Lou" hit his twenty-fifth homer of the season, a double and single, driving in five runs. George Uhle for the Yanks and Garland Braxton for St. Louis were the starting pitchers, but neither finished. Although hit hard, Uhle managed to stay until the seventh. Braxton was driven out in the first. Bill Dickey made four hits for the Yankees in five trips to the plate, one of them a double. Sam West had a perfect day at bat for the Browns, four for four. Carl Reynolds drove across four runs for the losers.

Johnny Marcum, formerly with Louisville in the American Association, made a successful major league début yesterday when he shut out the Cleveland Indians, 6 to 0. It was Philadelphia's second straight over the Tribe. Marcum, a big right-hander, limited the Indians to five hits and struck out four men. He looked more like a seasoned veteran than a raw rookie. The Athletics gave the youngster good support both in the field and at the bat. Roger Cramer batted in four of the six Philadelphia runs with a homer and single. Monte Pearson drew the starting assignment for Cleveland, but lasted only four innings. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Weaver and Sewell. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	x	12	15	3
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	8	13	3

Batteries—Uhle, Allen and Dickey; Braxton, Stiles, Hebert, Knott and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Uhle. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires—Owens and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 17m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	x	6	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Marcum and Cochrane; Pearson, Connally and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Pearson. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 48m.

U. S. Senior Golfers Defeat Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Que., Sept. 8—For the tenth successive year the team representing the United States Seniors' Golf Association defeated that of the Canadian association in the annual match for the Duke of Devonshire trophy, winning the 15-a-side event here yesterday 21 to 11.

Only five of the Canadians were able to win their matches and one, S. L. McKay, won from F. S. Wheeler by default. George S. Lyon defeated his annual rival, Frederick Snare, while A. A. Adams, Canadian champion, defeated Finlay S. Douglas, the U. S. S. G. A. title-holder, 1 up. D. N. Tallman and R. W. Lee, both of the winning team, turned in the best medal scores with 78's. The results:

United States		Canada	
General Harbord	3	F. A. Rolph	0
Frederick Snare	0	G. S. Lyon	3
F. S. Douglas	0	A. A. Adams	2
F. S. Wheeler	0	S. L. McKay	3
R. W. Lee	2	J. D. Fraser	0
G. T. Gregg	3	W. H. Despard	0
D. M. Tallman	3	G. C. Heintzman	0
R. W. Smith	3	G. L. Robinson	0
H. L. Fearey	3	H. G. P. Posto	0
J. B. Peck	0	John Rennie	1
W. H. Conroy	0	E. A. MacNutt	2
S. M. Milliken	2	J. A. Ogilvie	0
A. B. Jenkins	1	A. G. Donaldson	0
Dr. A. R. Gardner	1	Thomas Rennie	0
R. C. Mitchell	1	J. E. Caldwell	0
Total	21	Total	11

Time Gives New Yorkers Draw

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The call of time gave the New York cricketers a draw against the English team which is touring North America under the leadership of Sir Julien Cahn, in the second game of their series at the Staten Island Cricket Club grounds, Livingston, yesterday. The visitors went to bat first and declared their innings closed when they had scored 275 runs for the loss of five wickets. The New Yorkers went to bat and had scored only 82 runs for the loss of 12 wickets when stumps were drawn. The New Yorkers again fielded 11 men, but batted 15. D. P. B. Morkel of the English team scored 126 runs.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	97	51	.655
Minneapolis	85	66	.563
Indianapolis	79	70	.530
St. Paul	76	74	.507
Toledo	70	80	.467
Louisville	69	80	.463
Milwaukee	65	85	.433
Kansas City	56	91	.381

Results Sept. 7

Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 7.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 8, Toledo 6.
Louisville 2, Columbus 0.

Cochet to Turn Pro

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Faced with the statement of Pierre Gillou, president of the French Tennis Federation, that he would lose his amateur standing if he engaged in matches with professionals, Henri Cochet reiterated today his determination to play William T. Tilden 2d and Bruce Barnes in a series starting here Sept. 23. "I'll turn professional on the first opportunity," Cochet said today, and added that would be as soon as Tilden arrives in Paris.

Boucher to Coach Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 8 (AP)—George Boucher, a member of a famous hockey playing family and coach of the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American League last season, today was signed as coach of the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League for 1933-34. Boucher broke in with the Senators as a defenseman several years ago and later played with the Montreal Maroons and the Chicago Blackhawks.

Morriss Wins The High Hurdles In Record Time

Southwest Louisiana Institute Star a Victor in Turin Games

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 8 (AP)—Johnny Morriss of Southwest Louisiana Institute today equalled the recognized world record for the 110-meter high hurdles of 14.4s. as he sped to victory in the final of the hurdle event in the international inter-university games in Mussolini Stadium. The high-stepping southern youngster won half a second ahead of Erwin Wegner of Germany, with the Italian Valle third, several yards back.

Following on in Morriss's footsteps, Ivan W. Fuqua, of the University of Indiana, won the 400-meter race in 47.8s., to set a new meet record, displacing the mark of 49.1s. he made in winning his semifinal heat yesterday. The German Voigt was second, about 5 yards back, with the German Olympian, Adolf Metzner, third.

Carlos Luti, Argentina's champion and Olympic competitor, strained a tendon at the 80-meter mark in the 100-meter dash after he appeared to have the event well in hand. The South American stumbled in a gallant sixth, with the German Pflug winning time in 10.7s., equaling Luti's winning time in the semifinals yesterday.

With Crown Prince Humbert as an interested onlooker the track and field events began yesterday with three United States athletes winning preliminary events.

Morriss won his elimination trial of the hurdles in 16.8s.

Joseph P. McCluskey, former Fordham distance runner, of the New York A. C., was defeated in the 3000-meter run, finishing second. The other American entrant, Henri J. Laborde of Stanford, continued the fine American showing by winning the discus throw with a toss of 48.9 meters (160 ft. 5 5-16in.) for a new meet record.

Umberto Cerati was McCluskey's conqueror in the 3000-meter run, coming fast in the last few yards to finish a step ahead of the American. Cerati's time of 8m. 43s. was a new meet record.

Laborde was not pressed in the discus, his nearest competitor, Vilding, of Estonia, doing only 45.4 meters (148 feet 11 7-16 inches).

Morriss also sped to victory in his semifinal heat of the high hurdles in 14.6s., setting a new meet record. The Southern timber topper led from the start and was never challenged.

Cohasset Has Big Lead in Standing

Women's National Yachting Championship

Club	Points
Cohasset Y. C.	27¼
Indian Harbor Y. C.	22¼
Edgartown Y. C.	20¼
Manchester Y. C.	14
Bellport Y. C.	10
Shennecossett Y. C.	9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 8—The final race in the series of six for the women's national yachting championship and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup takes place off here today and all that the Cohasset Yacht Club has to do in order to win the title and hold the trophy for the coming year is to win one point. In the five races which have been held to date, Cohasset has scored 27¼ points while Indian Harbor Y. C., has scored 22¼ and cannot pass Cohasset in the standing unless the latter is disqualified or fails to finish in today's race.

The Duxbury Yacht Club won the girls' national sailing championship and removed the Mrs. Hugh Bancroft Cup from competition as it was the third time that club had won the title and trophy. The Duxbury crew was made up of Capt. Jane Kelley and Peggy Mowry. They scored 20½ points, Vineyard Haven Y. C., was second with 16¼, Hingham third with 14¼, Manchester fourth with 13¼ and Cohasset last with 8.

Three races were sailed in the women's national yesterday. Cohasset won two of them, while Indian Harbor, which has won two legs on the present cup, won the other race. The first race was the closest of the day, only 18 seconds separating Jonah, representing Cohasset, and Flash, representing Bellport, which finished first and second respectively.

Billiard Entries Being Received

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Entries for the sectional qualifying pocket billiard tournaments, beginning Oct. 2, in 14 cities of the United States, are being received by the tourney committee of the National Billiard Association here. Entries close Sept. 11. Sectional tourneys have been awarded to Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and Duluth in the northern division; St. Louis and Kansas City in the southern section; Brooklyn, Newark, New York City Rochester and Philadelphia in the eastern, and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland in the western.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	90	62	.618
Rochester	87	75	.537
Baltimore	84	77	.522
Toronto	80	83	.491
Montreal	79	83	.491
Buffalo	81	84	.491
Albany	77	82	.484
Jersey City	59	101	.369

Results Sept. 7

Montreal 9, Toronto 2.
Albany 7, Jersey City 4.
Baltimore 8, Newark 3.
Buffalo 13, Rochester 8.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	96	64	.600
Los Angeles	95	65	.594
Portland	91	68	.573
Sacramento	87	74	.540
Oakland	75	85	.469
San Francisco	69	92	.429
Missions	68	93	.422
Seattle	59	99	.373

Results Sept. 7

San Francisco 11, Missions 2.
Seattle 9, Oakland 8.
Sacramento 6, Portland 1.
Hollywood 11, Los Angeles 8.

American Women's Hockey Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The visit of the American women's field hockey team is eagerly awaited by British devotees of this exceedingly popular game. The Americans, already in Europe, are scheduled to arrive in England at the beginning of October. International matches will be played against England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; and the tourists will be in Britain for two months. During this time they will play matches against regional sides.

Survey Finds NRA Campaign More of Hope Than Success

(Continued from Page 1)

able ways of "puttering." Many of them, indeed, seem to be using their spare time to come to this world's fair. Undoubtedly, this question of leisure is one of the profound problems of the times. Americans have not been a nation of leisure-lovers—and have been proud of it. They were always in a hurry! The national ideal has been justification by work. Can this ideal be changed? Will there be many more world's fairs? At least, Chicago is benefiting by this one. Visitors have spent $20,000,000 on admissions and concessions alone since it began, and another $150,000,000 have been left with city hotels and stores. Give a man time to spend his money, and the problem of purchasing, which worries economists so much, will take care of itself!

Another aspect of the new leisure was conveyed to me by a chain-store clerk of Chicago, after I had concluded a business transaction with him involving the purchase of two not-quite-ripe pears for a nickel. I will quote him in full.

Splits With the "Hungry Guy"

"What's the NRA done for me?" he repeated. "Why, feller, I'm working here the last three years, 10-hours-a-day, see? A poor guy goes by that window, looking in, hungry-like. He don't have no work at all, see? I got too much work! Now what's this Blue Eagle done? Why, it's come a-flapping down here, buddy, and it's divided that work up. See what I mean? Between that other guy and me—that's what it's done!"

In other words, from this lucid account, it will be seen that there really isn't more leisure after all; my informant gave me better wisdom than he did pears; what has occurred is a better distribution of the leisure!

I fancy that the man-in-the-street has been doing a good deal of thinking on this and similar matters in the past three weeks. It is only in this short time that the Blue Eagle has generally appeared. When I started my tour the symbol was just becoming evident. Now it is everywhere, sported if not always, I fear, supported.

Let me jot down a few definite observations, which, for the sake of conciseness, I shall enumerate as follows:

1. There is vast public support of the NRA drive. Of this there can be no doubt. It transcends party lines and borders on enthusiasm. I find traces of apprehension in this support, but generally it is wholehearted.

No Sign of Violence

2. There is no hysteria over NRA. The answer to this query by itself shows the rapid movement of the times. Three weeks ago when I left Washington, newspapers carried repeated warnings of the possibility of physical boycott and violence. Popular emotion could still be whipped up to the mob violence stage, no doubt. But thus far there is no sign of it anywhere across eastern America.

3. There has been real improvement in employment, hours and wages. I find signs of it everywhere. Nobody can say how much. The best guess seems to be that of the A. F. of L. that 2,000,000 people have gone back to work since March, and that wages in July were $287,000,000 higher than in March. This equals an improvement of $3,444,000,000 a year, and with $2,000,000,000 added to the farm income—a tidy little sum!

4. The improvement noted, save in minor part, does not appear to be due to the Blue Eagle. This news may come as something of a shock. Nevertheless, various reports support it. The sensational phase of the rapid American revival started in March, and reached its peak in July, before NIRA could have had much effect. Since then there has been a decline.

Decline Brought NRA

It was the threat of the decline that resulted in the NRA. The records show that a corresponding world improvement has been going on since the spring with America's share little greater than that abroad. Canada has had no NRA campaign, for example, but its economic revival has about equalled that in the United States.

5. Successful as the Blue Eagle has been in some directions, it has fallen considerably short of the extreme hopes held at first. General Johnson hoped to have 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men back to work by Labor Day, but the number is probably hardly half that; then again

Local Classified Advertising

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Modern 7-room house, garage, hot-water heat; fireplace; extra lot; desirable location. Call Arl. 3853-M.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Delightful 6-room apartment, sun porch, fireplace, overlooking Harvard; 5 minutes Harvard Sq.; reasonable. Porter 1380-1397.

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surprisingly moderate rentals
1 and 2 ROOM APARTMENTS.
Some With Terraces.
Attractively appointed.
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A location most convenient to offices, shops and theatres. ASHland 4-4930.
Frank B. Doherty, Manager.

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A few steps from Central Park. Only 3 blocks to Second Church.

2 rooms, bath (non-housek'ping)	$37 to $40
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette	$53 to $60
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette	$62 to $68
3 rooms, bath, kitchen	$70 to $75

Wood-burning fireplaces; Electrolux. Splendid transit facilities. Refined and cultured atmosphere. See Mr. Worthington, TRafalgar 7-5545.

NEW YORK CITY, 2020 Powell Ave.—Five rooms, private, Frigidaire, fireplace, cedar closet; Pelham Bay subway 177th Station; $55.

N. Y. C., 21st St., 167 West—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished, living quarters or office; clean, respectable; $40.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Opportunity to secure Oct. 1st at present low price levels attractive 6-room, modern house, all improvements, restricted development, close to stations and easy commuting to New York City; would take undeveloped country lot as down payment or consider exchange for old farm anywhere in New England; rental $75 month. Write Box H-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apartment consisting of living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, about Oct. 1st, 3 months or longer, for married couple; rate must be reasonable; located Northwest section. Write Box R-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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FOR RENT—Large country house in famous Shenandoah Valley; fully furnished, modern conveniences, fireplaces; beautifully wooded grounds; delightful climate; moderate terms; references required. Address MISS MARY WASHINGTON GOLD, Ellwood, near Berryville, Va.

HOUSES TO LET

MALBA, L. I., N. Y., 4 Summit Place—Modern house, 9 rooms, 4 baths; oil burner; high-class community. DAGWELL, Flushing 9-0512.

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9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

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NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th (Apt. 71)—Two very desirable rooms, together or separately; highly recommended home and meals; near church, Broadway; easy transportation.

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BOSTON, 74 Fenway. Suite 21—Available immediately in quiet, well-managed house, very desirable room overlooking Fens. Com. 2170.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Quiet, comfortable rooms, light and airy; special rates for students. MISS CODDLE, Tel. Com. 4363.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., A. M. NEWPORT, Suite 2—Nice airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent.

BOSTON, 114 Fenway, Apartment 1—Large, sunny room; must be seen to be appreciated; Protestant family; 4 minutes to car line.

BOSTON, MASS.—Rooms with board in high-class apartment in Fenway; quiet, refined, homelike atmosphere. Circle 6335.

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NEW YORK CITY, 255 West 90th, 10-N—Bright, attractive double, river view, radio; single, private bath, $8 and $8; home environment.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings, transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway-70th (Apt. 4-G)—Immaculate, newly painted and redecorated rooms, all conveniences, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

NEW YORK CITY, 112th St., 504 W.—Attractive front room, opposite bathroom, kitchen privileges; near church; elevator. Apt. 4-E, University 4-8455.

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Home for rest, study and recreation.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Daily Features

'Kleigkindness'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

AN IMPORTANT picture was in the making at one of the large film studios. One of the scenes called for a huge banquet table spread with every delicacy. A crowd of extras also figured in this scene, and they were assembled on the set when the director appeared.

The director is a man noted as much for his kindness as for skill in his profession. As was only natural, every eye was turned upon him as he entered. Then an unusual thing took place. Instead of proceeding at once with the scene, his eyes slowly scanned the faces before him. Some had unmistakable traces of hunger and privation. Then the keen eyes of the director turned to the banquet table on which was spread a finer meal than most of the extras had ever seen—certainly they had never eaten one like it.

He reached down for a megaphone, raising it to his lips as if to give the first orders of the scene. Everybody was silent.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the deep voice rang out, "shooting on this set will not begin until you have been my guests at the banquet which you see before you."

After the feast, a production executive saw to it that the table was replenished so that the action could proceed. But no one can doubt that many a man and woman was heartened by this unexpected kindness to keep up the strenuous battle for success.

For the Scrapbook

Words of Wisdom

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The way to go wildflowering is not to gather them: but to love them, to leave them, and to bring their beauty home in one's heart.

The most beautiful thing we can witness is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer pause to wonder and stand in awe, is as good as dead; his eyes are closed.—*Albert Einstein.*

The best a man ever did shouldn't be his standard for the rest of his life.

Time spent in bewailing the past only lessens progress in the future.

By loving whatever is lovable in those around us, love will flow back from them to us; and life will become a pleasure and not a pain.—*A. P. Stanley.*

The more a man finds fault, the more is the proof that he hasn't done anything worth while himself.

Help yourself, and heaven helps you.—*Fontaine.*

It may be a little farther around the corner of a square deal, but the road is better.

Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Write on your hearts that every day is the best day of the year.

He who seeks only for applause from without has all his happiness in another's keeping.—*Goldsmith.*

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Hymnal Notes

Nos. 137, 414, 415, 418, 425

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE two hymns, "I love to tell the story" and "I need thee every hour," have long been favorites because of the simplicity and devoutness of their words. Kate Hankey, author of "I love to tell the story,' No. 414, shared in that "revival" of interest in religion in America in the last century, which had deep influence also in England and in France, where the familiar Gospel tunes still appear in popular hymnals with French translations of the words.

The words of this song were sent to The Mother Church by Mrs. Eddy for the Communion service of 1904. It is perhaps the most widely known of these hymns used in the great Moody and Sankey meetings. Kate Hankey's "Tell me the old, old story," is a Life of Jesus written in verse, in 1866. This has been translated into Welsh, German, Spanish, Italian and other languages.

Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, whose "I need thee every hour" is No. 137, lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and wrote for Sunday School collections, named Bright Jewels, Pure Gold, Royal Diad , Tidal Wave, etc., produced by Dr. Robert Lowry, a Baptist minister, born in Philadelphia in 1826. His songs, "Shall we gather at the river," and, "Where is my wandering boy tonight," were widely used in both America and Great Britain. He was a man of great earnestness and charm, much beloved throughout his denomination.

"I'm a pilgrim and I'm a stranger," No. 415, is the most familiar of the hymns written by Mrs. Mary Dana Shindler, who was Mary Stanley Bunce Palmer of Beaufort, S. C., where she was born in 1810. She removed with her husband, Charles E. Dana, into Iowa, and after his passing, returned to South Carolina where in 1851 she married the Rev. Robert D. Shindler, a professor in Shelby College, Kentucky. As Mary S. B. Dana, she published the Southern Harp and the Northern Harp, in which her hymns appeared.

"O the clanging bells of time," No. 418, was written by Mrs. Ellen M. Huntington Gates in 1895. Her poem, "Your Mission," was sung by Philip Phillips, the evangelist, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, February 23, 1865, and was heard by President Lincoln, who asked to have it repeated. This was only a few weeks before the tragic close of his own great mission. The story is told in Phillips's "Singing Pilgrim."

Philip P. Bliss, born in Pennsylvania in 1838, is the composer of this music. He went to Chicago to assist the Rev. George F. Root, a musician of wide activities, father of Frederic W. Root, who contributed some of the best-loved of the Christian Science hymns, to the 1910 edition of the Hymnal. Mr. Bliss became an evangelist and gave to that cause the royalty from his popular "Gospel Songs"—about $30,000. Many of these appeared in the "Sacred Songs" of Moody and Sankey.

In the memoirs of a Christian Scientist, with whose family Mrs. Eddy was long in close association, is told the simple story of the hymn, "Joy cometh in the morning" (No. 425), which cheered the Leader of Christian Science, after a night of "waiting on God." Mrs. Eddy loved the Bible words, from which the song is drawn. She also loved great music by the masters. She was able to take what was for her, wherever it might be spoken, in a voice of the simplest music, as from the lips of a child. She never set merely musical or other "taste" above the direct statement of man's whole dependence upon God, such as often places very simple hymnody truly "on the side of the angels." The music of the song is by Edmund S. Lorenz, author of "Practical Church Music."

Vocations

Dressmaking

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By putting into practice the sewing lessons she had been taught in junior high school, a neighbor's daughter had a most profitable vacation.

First showing her interest by helping her younger playmates make doll clothes, she next made a dress (from discarded clothes) for one of the younger girls. It was the talk of the neighborhood and resulted in the purchase of materials, by some mothers, to be made up into children's clothes.

All concerned were grateful: the youngsters with their new clothes; the mothers for the saving; and the girl dressmaker, for the experience and confidence, besides the remuneration. F. M. H.

Clay Modeling

Early this summer I discovered a profitable pastime, modeling clay. I use an oilless, prepared clay, which may be purchased at toy shops or department stores, and which may be fired and glazed. I made candlesticks, figurines, and toy dishes, the latter being most profitable. The dishes I made by cutting circles of clay from clay rolled to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The edges of these circles I pinched up, making them into saucers or plates. The cups and bowls I made by pinching a straight piece of rolled clay perpendicular to the edges of a flat circle.

I painted the dishes in bright colors with poster paints and gave them several coats of shellac or valspar. Little girls of the neighborhood put in rush orders after seeing the tiny pink-and-white sample set. Ellen N.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Over 500,000,000 pounds—
of newspapers and magazines go through the United States Post Office Department annually.

The total area—
of the United States is 4,450,001 square miles; this includes possessions, but excludes the Great Lakes and ocean bays.

The Irish potato—
is not Irish in origin; it was developed in South America.

The Soviet Union—
covers one-sixth of the world's surface. It is composed of 180 nationalities, which speak about 150 different languages or dialects.

Antidisestablishmentarianism—
is said to be the longest nonscientific word in the English language.

Iceland's foreign affairs—
are handled by the Danish Government, while domestic affairs are controlled by its own home government.

The Christian Science Monitor's

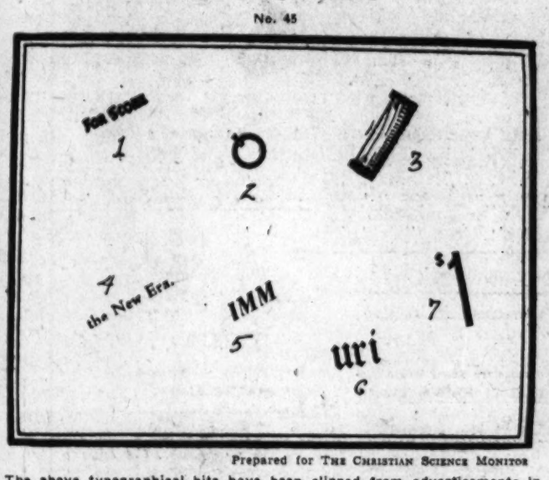
Quotation for Today

DO NOT, for one repulse, forgo the purpose
That you resolved to effect.

—SHAKESPEARE

Ad-O-Grams

No. 45



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 45." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Very Kind Mistress (to applicant): "It's not that I'm really wanting another servant, as I have three in the house already. But it's so dreadfully awkward for them for bridge."

Couldn't Cut the Price

An elderly Negro went down the street leading a big dog with a "For Sale" sign on its collar. A little girl spied the dog and wanted it. She teased so hard that her mother finally asked its price.

"Two dollahs!" said the Negro, an expectant grin on his face.

"Two dollars!" exclaimed the lady. "Why, the dog isn't worth that much. I'll give you fifty cents."

The Negro drew himself up proudly. "Lady," he said, "Ah couldn't think of it. Why, de fellow Ah got dis dog from gave me a dollah to take him!"—*New Orleans Public Service.*

More of It

A Scotsman paid a visit to a friend in London, but stayed longer than was expected. At length the friend dropped a gentle hint.

"Don't you think," he said, "that your wife and children would like to see you again?"

"Thanks verra much," was the answer. "It is most awful kind of you. I'll send for them."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Difference

Briggs: "Well, the world seems to move faster all the time, doesn't it?"

Griggs: "Nonsense! During the Revolutionary War they had minute men—but during the World War we had four-minute men."—*Pathfinder.*

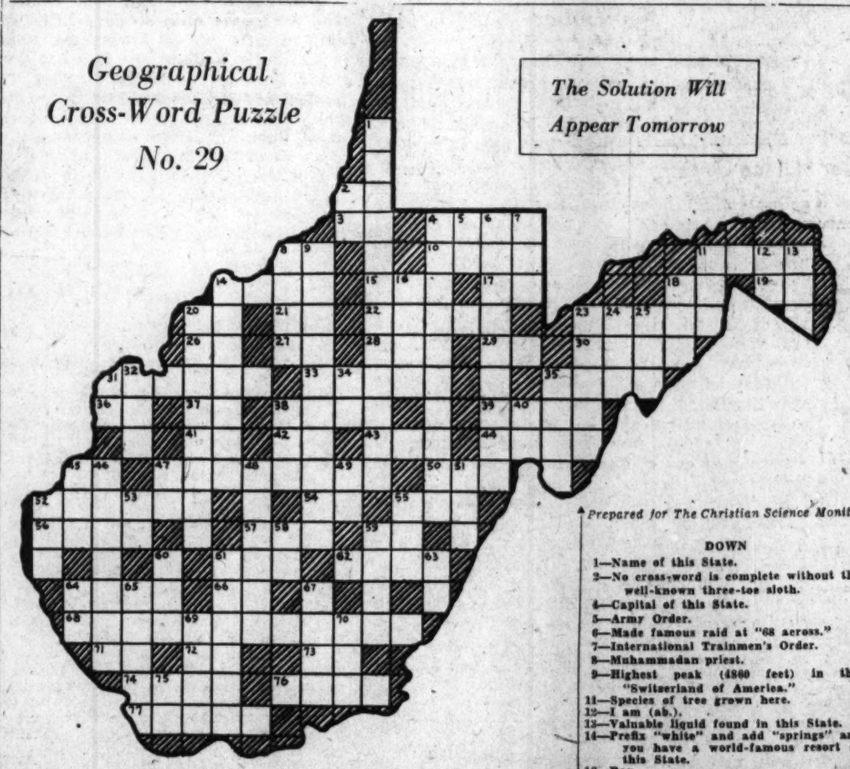
Thought Transference?

Driver (defending his skill at the wheel): "I didn't come near enough to that man to take his coat tails off—though I admit it was close."

Voice from the Back Seat: "Close! If he had any afterthoughts you certainly intercepted them!"

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 29

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN

1—Name of this State.
2—No cross-word is complete without this well-known three-toe sloth.
4—Capital of this State.
5—Army Order.
6—Made famous raid at "68 across."
7—International Trainmen's Order.
8—Muhammadan priest.
9—Highest peak (4800 feet) in this "Switzerland of America."
11—Species of tree grown here.
12—I am (ab.).
13—Valuable liquid found in this State.
14—Prefix "white" and add "springs" and you have a world-famous resort in this State.
16—Ray.
18—Natural refrigerator in this State.
20—Important city of this State (population 61,639).
23—Important industry in this State.
24—Definite article.
25—Oxford English dictionary.
31—Canadian Pacific.
32—Eggs, a fish.
34—Pronoun.
35—Lumber.
38—Prefix signifying three.
40—Board of Ordnance (ab.).
45—Suffix forming diminutives.
46—Noted river of this State.
47—Votre Eminence.
48—Those who game.
49—Not out.
51—Achieve victory.
52—A spring.
53—Versus.
55—We breathe it.
58—Conjunction.
59—Two.
60—Venomous snake.
61—These animals from this State are highly regarded in eastern markets.
63—Accomplish.
64—Exclamation of satisfaction.
65—A sharp point.
67—He fiddled while Rome burned.
69—Girl's name.
70—Long narrow inlet.
75—Mussolini is called (?) Duce.

ACROSS

2—Like.
3—Pronoun.
4—The schoolmaster (zoological term).
5—Part of verb "to be."
10—Vocalization of an owl.
11—Prominent river of this State.
14—Many a mine in this state has this at the bottom of the shaft.
15—Institute of British Architects.
17—Exclamation of surprise.
18—Iowa (ab).
19—Spanish "me."
20—Western Union.
21—Anna Regina.
22—Run again.
23—What people bought in 1929—and wished they hadn't.
26—House of Lords.
27—Greek "m."
28—Gallon (ab.).
29—College degree.
30—Thou.
31—The baby's first motions toward progress.
33—Music from a set of bells.
35—Fastest grower in the garden.
36—Post office.
37—Questioning exclamation.
38—Termination of certain cardinal numbers, meaning "and ten."
39—Musical instrument.
41—Liberal Unionist.
42—Royal Kingdom.
43—International (ab.).
44—The sheep's gift to the tailor.
45—Not down.
47—State from which this State seceded and joined Union in 1863.
50—Possess.
52—Masculine of "slattern."
54—Upon.
55—A black bird of the cuckoo species.
56—Strokes caressingly.
57—Crowd.
58—Jumbled type.
61—Possessive pronoun.
62—This, with "35 down," is a valuable material in furniture making, in the production of which this State ranks second only to Arkansas.
64—Amperes (ab.).
66—Correlative conjunction.
68—Scene of the famous raid in 1859 by "6 down."
71—Company. (ab.).
72—Dal segno (ab.).
73—A New England State (ab.).
74—Number of players on a baseball team.
76—This mineral underlies two-thirds of this State; and in 1931 the State ranked first with a production of 99,769,000 tons.
77—Important product of this State.

Ad-O-Grams No. 41

AD-O-GRAMS NO. 41
Published August 11

1. The New Seaside, Atlantic City
2. Bon Ami
3. Canadian Australasian Line
4. Old Dutch Cleanser
5. Investor's Syndicate
6. Knox Gelatine
7. Hip-O-Lite

Winners

Miss H. I. Kinsman, Springfield, Mass.
R. A. Conner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
Miss N. Hoyt, East Cleveland, Ohio.
E. G. D., Framingham, Mass.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Me.
E. M. Bourne, West Falmouth, Mass.
A. M. Sullivan, West Falmouth, Mass.
Mrs. G. Smith, Jersey City, N. J.
O. L. Rogers, Hamden, Conn.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
D. Brenner, New York City.
D. I. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
Miss M. L. Stone, Wakefield, Mass.
J. R. Wheeler, Avon, Conn.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
J. W. Fleming, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
Mrs. J. S. Davis, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Sanbourn, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss N. Marriott, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
E. Pielger, Toms River, N. J.
Mrs. H. Adamson, Detroit.
Mrs. S. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
Miss S. Foreman, Detroit.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
C. Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
Mrs. V. Bomberg, Rockville Center, L. I.
H. K. Johnson, Wollaston, Mass.
M. C. Dollwer, Boston.
Miss E. G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss S. M. Clore, Cincinnati.
Mrs. B. D. Prosl, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. M. E. Wisling, Milwaukee.
J. B. Evans, Selfridge Field, Mich.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss J. L. Bradshaw, Des Moines.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
J. H. Arnold, Tarentum, Penna.
Mrs. F. S. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
Miss L. Matthews, San Antonio.
Miss L. C. Schlesinger, Chicago.
P. W. Thias, St. Louis.
Miss M. J. Weaver, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Marks, Chicago.
Mrs. G. DeGroot, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss C. B. Rose, Philadelphia.
M. A. Moore, Canton, Mass.
E. M. Mills, Chicago.
T. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
Mrs. A. E. Drenan, Louisville.
Miss A. Super, Cleveland.
Mrs. C. F. Williams, Paris, Texas.
Mrs. L. Wray, Kansas City, Mo.
E. Burns, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. B. Marquis, Minneapolis.
J. Pennau Jr., Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. C. Tuthill, Sheboygan, Wis.
Miss R. Cohan, Philadelphia, Penna.
E. Harrington, Maplewood, Mo.
B. and M. Thomas, Hallandale, Fla.
Mrs. M. Kinaman, Chicago.
Miss H. J. Clark, Scranton, Penna.
W. A. Wenrick, Marshall, Ark.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
E. M. Gray, Narberth, Penna.
W. Kurz, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. R. Coffer, Oklahoma City.
L. M. Erickson, Brookings, S. D.
Mrs. B. M. Bailey, Medford, Mass.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. L. E. Butler, Coraopolis, Penna.
Mrs. A. Snoot, Beaumont, Texas.
K. Johnson, St. Louis.
L. I. Y., Dallas.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. H. L. Shore, Findlay, Ohio.
J. Nerl, Cincinnati.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. E. L. Thomason, Great Falls, Mont.
Miss L. Altvater, Cincinnati.
B. Williams, La Veta, Colo.
Mrs. B. R. Dame, Detroit.
Mrs. Aurel M. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss M. Bachman, Salem, Ill.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
J. Haas, Baton Rouge, La.
A. L. Edwards, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. E. Hamilton, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. F. A. Locke, West Medford, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Templeton, Aberdeen, S. D.
W. H. Chase, Orange, Calif.
Mrs. E. A. Carr, Des Moines.
E. Kraatz, Chicago.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
M. L. Gersman, Cincinnati.
M. Foster, Indianapolis.
Miss U. Wessel, Chicago.
The Doerman Family, Cincinnati.
Mrs. H. B. Jamieson, Chicago.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Mrs. N. Steup, Dayton, Ohio.
M. M. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss J. Lackner, Cincinnati.
Mrs. G. Goraki, Chicago.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss B. Roth, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss E. Prater, Beaumont, Texas.
J. C. Doman, Hollywood, Calif.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
F. and D. Forague, Perry, Ohio.
Miss A. E. Schoefer, Philadelphia.
E. H. Cone, West Hartford, Conn.
G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. C. F. Tasker, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. N. Boose, Gerber, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nelson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. D. Asmussen, San Francisco.
Mrs. H. C. S. Pinkel, Dayton, Wash.
Mrs. G. R. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
Miss C. Lawrence, Edmonton, Alta.
M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
J. R. Aukenhead, New York City.
Mrs. E. Brophy, Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. A. Peterson, New Milford, N. J.
W. G. Barnes, Detroit.
Mr and Mrs. C. P. Clear, New York City.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
Misses F. and H. Bettenhausen, Blue Island, Ill.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Miss E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles
Mrs. C. Albert, Los Angeles
A. A. Tagaris, Cleveland
The Schiersck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles
R. P. Maddux, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. M. M. Dittrick, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Ariz.
B. Lee, No. Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. M. E. Willett, River John, N. S.
Miss C. E. DeWolfe, River John, N. S.
N. Brough, Medicine Hat, Alta.
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Mrs. N. R. Buchman, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. N. M. Yuristeke, Port Arthur, Texas.
Miss M. V. Dillingham, Minneapolis.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheborgan, Wis.
M. E. Grossenburg, Santa Ana, Calif.
Miss M. Toft, Montreal.
G. M. Young, Medicine Hat, Alta.
R. Watson, Monett, Mo.
S. P. Rynearson, Chicago.
Mrs. H. D. Lease, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. H. E. Goetz, Chicago.
L. O. W. Cordrey, San Diego, Calif.
M. W. Hizar, San Diego.
G. Taylor, Los Angeles.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.
V. Richardson, New Orleans, La.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
Mrs. N. M. Rand, Los Angeles.
R. A. Whipple, St. Louis, Mo.
G. E. Goodman, Piedmont, Calif.
L. Hirsch, Cincinnati.
Mrs. R. Blitzen, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
M. Youngerman, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Hoxsie, Escondido, Calif.
Mrs. M. S. Hahlfs, Burlingame, Calif.
Mrs. J. Merrill, Los Angeles
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. K. J. Reeves, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. Rice, Valley Junction, Iowa.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
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L. Hirsch, Cincinnati.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.

The Children's Corner

Towser Gets Excited

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOWSER was a wire-haired terrier, a young fellow who loved to run around and look into mysterious corners and at times stick his nose into other people's business. But he had a way of geting out of many of his difficulties. This was not at all good for him.

Just yesterday he lapped up Tabby's milk. But when the cook was about to shoo him with the broom he just lay down, ever so slowly, put his head between his paws, and glanced at her with such a sorry look that it went right to her Irish heart. So all she said was, "Sure 'n' ye are a knowin' dog, and if it's sorry ye are, I'll be lettin' ye go, but don't be lickin' up kitty's milk again."

But once outside, where a large lawn and trees and bushes offered many hiding places, he looked back at the kitchen door with a twinkle in his eye, lapped a drop of milk or two from his whiskers and decided that he was a smart dog to fool an Irish cook.

Now Towser had a kennel out in the yard, and when the folks were away, or he was caught up to mischief, he was chained to the kennel. Of course a lively pup doesn't like to be chained, but when this did happen, all he could do was bark and whine, and then, if no attention was paid to him, creep inside and snooze.

Now that lunch time was not far off, and he had already had a good drink of milk to stay his hunger, he decided to find something exciting to do. So off he trotted to the corner of the barn and peeked around the corner to see if Mother Duck and all the little ducklings were anywhere near.

Nothing pleased Towser more than to sneak upon the duckling family, start chasing them all around, until all the little fellows had ducked under a bush, or reached the little pond by the barn and paddled away.

Sure enough, there they were in the grass picking up food! Slowly Towser started to move toward them, and in a moment the chase was on. But suddenly a shout came from the barn. The farm helper, Sam Clay, had caught Towser in the act!

This was the second time Sam had caught Towser chasing the ducks, and when he called the dog to him, he had a very stern look on his face. Towser knew he had done wrong, but he decided to try out another of his tricks. He ran around in a circle barking, and then, suddenly coming to a stop, sat up very prettily and waited for Sam to come up to him. But Sam just picked him up, tucked him under his arm, and soon Towser was chained to the dog house.

Sam filled a large basin with water and walked off. Towser barked and whined and ran around but it did no good. After a while he noticed the duck family coming around the corner of the barn. He barked harder than ever and moved toward them, but he didn't get very far, because of the chain and, to his surprise, he found he couldn't even reach his basin of water. You see, he had run around his house and shortened his chain and was too excited to unwind himself.

Mother Duck led the young ones right up to the basin of water and started to quack softly to them, and the first thing Towser knew there was a flutter of little yellow wings,

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There, Paddling Around in His Drinking Water, Was a Little Duckling.

followed by a splash, and there, paddling around in his drinking water, was a little duckling.

Towser strained against his chain, barked, growled and scratched the ground, but to no avail. Soon there were three or four little ducklings swimming around in his water and having a grand time.

Finally they tired of their fun, and the Mother Duck coaxed the little ones away.

Strange as it may seem, Towser learned his lesson, and to this day has never again chased the duck family. He seems to think they are pretty smart—and after all he would prefer not to have little ducklings swimming around in his drinking water.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Sixty tuna fish have been turned loose in the Atlantic with metal tags attached, which makes something new to watch out for in the salad.

London Opinion: "In the larger stores," says a writer, "a woman can purchase every possible type of raiment." As he examines the bill, her husband often feels convinced that that is just what she has done.

Detroit News: We see that the fellows who were going to prune government expenses have discovered that the prune is a species of plum.

Atlanta Constitution: Things are getting better. The white-collar class is acquiring an extra collar.

Restaurants

WAKEFIELD, MASS.

MRS. WILLSON'S HOME DINING ROOM
9 Lowell St., Wakefield, Mass., Lakeside
All Home Cooking DINNER 50¢
Also Salads and Sandwiches
Sunday Chicken Dinner 75c Crystal 0887M

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Minute Man Cafe
From a Sandwich to a Meal
1761 MASS. AVE. Tel. LEX. 0602

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The White Gull
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A la Carte Service
67 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 1148-M

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT $2 MATINEE SAT.
JOE COOK
IN HIS NEWEST MUSICAL REVUE
HOLD YOUR HORSES
WITH A COMPANY OF 100
Evgs. 50c to $3—Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Banking at the Crossroads

AMERICAN bankers are meeting in Chicago at a time when the recovery program has entered upon a stage where banking cooperation is held to be vital to its success.

Business men, if they abide by the letter and spirit of NRA, are putting up wages without waiting for the profits out of which the extra recompense to labor should logically come. How are they obtaining the money? Many of them are drawing on cash or other reserves. But the "little man" whose reserves have vanished in the depression is waiting upon the banker to finance him over the gap between the payment of the higher wages and the receipt of the profits which are the expected legacy of the increased business turnover which those higher wages will produce. What do the bankers say?

Naturally they insist, as they have insisted these four years past, that credit is available to all legitimate, or good, borrowers. It is time to examine the statement. What is a legitimate borrower? Clearly one that is in a position to repay a loan. The small factory, instanced by President Roosevelt in a talk with Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the other day, which had in its possession a $150,000 order from the United States Steel Corporation, was clearly a good borrower. But it received no accommodation from its bank.

Illustrations like this have been coming to every newspaper office without cease since 1930. What is wrong? What is the matter with banks which were so lavish during the vanished days of speculation and which are now so conservative in days which all their circulars testify are days of recovery? It seems obvious that those of them which are refusing credit requests like the one given by the President are animated by a feeling that the financing of NRA applications is not a good risk. They feel that business will not be able to collect the higher prices which will recoup it for its higher costs, and that, in consequence, it will not be able to repay bank loans.

A hard-boiled approach to the problem will provide plenty of reasons for banking hesitation. Certainly there are risks attending NRA financing. But the major fact of today is that all sections of the community are expected to take risks for economic recovery. From the primary producer to the retail storekeeper, all agents in the task of transferring goods from production to consumption are flying in the face of so-called economic laws.

Perhaps the banks would retort that, as their job is to lend other people's money, they have most reason to be ultracareful. The argument is assailable on several grounds. It need be met only with the flat statement that of all economic agencies the banks should lead the way in this matter of economic faith. They should be the risk-takers par excellence. They used to be such in the days when character and not collateral formed the basis of bank accommodation. And at present any chances that they run are lessened by the acknowledgment of their own economists that, NRA or no NRA, the world is on its way back to economic recovery.

American banking, however, has still to be converted to this view of banking. Far be it from any layman to try to teach bankers their business. The view here presented has the imprimatur of the authority who is universally acknowledged as the greatest philosopher of the art of banking, Walter Bagehot. In his great work, "Lombard Street," Bagehot said:

> In opposition to what might be at first sight supposed, the best way for the bank or banks who have the custody of the bank reserve to deal with a drain arising from internal discredit is to lend freely. The first instinct of everyone is the contrary. There being a large demand on a fund which you want to preserve, the most obvious way to preserve it is to hoard it—to get in as much as you can, and to let nothing go out which you can help.
>
> But every banker knows that this is not the way to diminish discredit. This discredit means, "an opinion that you have not got any money," and to dissipate that opinion you must, if possible, show that you have money: you must employ it for the public benefit in order that the public may know that you have it. The time for economy and for accumulation is before. A good banker will have accumulated in ordinary times the reserve he is to make use of in extraordinary times.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, when Secretary of the Treasury, used to quote Bagehot a great deal in trying to persuade the banks to arrest the calamitous process of deposit and credit contraction. All to no avail. Instead of lending freely, American banks continued to call in their loans. Logically the process should have ended in attracting the people's confidence to those banks which became ultraliquid as the result of their zeal in turning the community's promises into cash. But a lack of faith breeds its kind. In this case it proved a boomerang, and in March the whole of the country's banks were compelled to shut out the distrust of the community. Would not a change of attitude on the part of the banks foment a change of attitude on the part of the public?

In excusing their special care in these critical times, bankers also argue that the banking system has been left unreformed. The objection is pertinent. It is indeed a pity that the NRA, in order to get over the next stage in the recovery campaign, has to rely upon a banking system which remains more or less in its prebank holiday condition of disunity. The systems of other countries can present a solid front in coöperation, as they did against American style deflation, because they are relatively cohesive. Competition has been reduced to a minimum.

In the United States, on the contrary, the system is not one, but many; to wit, forty-nine. The Administration should have overridden the political obstacles in the path of banking reorganization last March, when all the tellers' windows throughout the country were closed. The penalty of its neglect is now being paid in a conflict of attitudes toward the NRA in that branch of economic life which Dr. A. A. Berle recently described as its "senior control."

In other respects, however, the Administration has done its best to overcome banking hesitation. It has offered to enter into partnership with banks by supplying them with new capital in return for preference shares. But it cannot daily too long with its offer. If depression caution persists, the Government in all likelihood will have to go over the heads of the bankers by lending to bodies of business men direct. This would be government in business with a vengeance. Already the Government is the greatest banker in the United States. If the new scheme, sponsored, it is said, by the influential Committee for the Nation, goes through, the Government might eventually be left as the only banker.

None who wishes to see individualism coexist with the New Deal would welcome such a development. But it is doubtful whether the people, in their present temper, would lift a finger to prevent it. American banking has lost its friends even in the ranks of American individualists. Only action from the banks themselves can prevent the wholesale assumption of their functions by an Administration which, having set its hand to the artificial stimulation of economic enterprise, will not see its best efforts neutralized by any lack of faith on the part of the banking fraternity.

American Invasion of Britain

TWO "portentous" events have recently been reported in the British press. An Irish dramatist was not long ago walking down a street in Belfast when he had occasion to ask a small girl to move out of the way in order to let him pass. With engaging courtesy the child did as she was requested, at the same time remarking benignantly and unexpectedly, "O. K., Big Chief."

This incident follows hard upon the unusual story of the English gramophone records in Canada. A set of records, showing how the English language is spoken in the best circles in Britain, was made by the British Broadcasting Corporation announcers, and sent out for the instruction of students at a certain Canadian university. There, however, the unfamiliar noises proceeding from the mouths of the B. B. C. officials aroused such disrespectful laughter that the records were destroyed, and another set, this time with American speakers, put in their place. Thus there can be no doubt about the matter at all. American accents, intonations and locutions are definitely affecting both English as it is spoken in the British Isles and the ideal of English that is cherished overseas.

Some view this development with alarm. They are offended equally by nasal twang in certain talkies and by the so-called "Oxford" drawl. In either case, their terrors are probably ill founded. The native strength of the English language is greater than these timid defenders seem to think.

English has grown and flourished because of its power to assimilate and incorporate new turns of speech, often indeed from foreign tongues. It has borrowed from Latin and French, the Scandinavian and the German languages. What reason is there for supposing that the term of its development has been reached precisely at the present moment? How can anyone whose "automobile" is driven by a "chauffeur" logically object that "Big Chief" is not a true-born English expression?

A Traffic Fallacy

SMALL communities may be deceptive. One fallacy in which they achieve almost universal success is that relating to traffic. City motorists, driving along the placid main street of a town or village, almost invariably think such a community absolutely free from a traffic problem.

Study of the small community traffic situation indicates that the only respect in which it differs signally from that of the large city is in absence of congestion. That difference, of course, is quite considerable. But analysis of village traffic records indicates that the very absence of congestion intensifies the effects of other factors.

Speeding is a case in point. It is one of the most conspicuous elements in a large percentage of traffic casualties. Light traffic induces the motorist to travel a bit faster. Stern proscription of fast driving cannot keep the stranger from traveling at a high rate, for he can see no valid reason for doing otherwise. Residents, with the neighborly intimacy characteristic of towns and villages, have no reason to be afraid of severe disciplinary action.

Absence of congestion contributes to the intensification of another factor in the small community; namely, right-of-way violations. Light traffic lulls drivers into the belief that intersections require less careful watching.

Moreover, street intersections in many a small town—in all save the newest of them, in fact—have not been designed for high visibility. Streets are narrow, and, in business districts particularly, abutting structures are erected right on the thoroughfare, making "blind" corners numerous. Street-lighting systems usually are of the simplest, most inexpensive character, not designed for traffic safety.

Absence of congestion is deceptive not only as it applies to motorists but also to pedestrians. They walk as they please to a far larger extent than the city street user who has been taught self-restraint by general traffic conditions. Thus actual conditions leave little doubt that the small community helps to prove the traffic problem universal.

Grey of Fallodon

ONE who would write appropriately of Viscount Grey should leash his words with the restraint which characterized the man; yet some superlatives are required. For here was the very epitome of the "English gentleman."

History will put Edward Grey down as the man who took Great Britain into the World War. Nature lovers will remember him as the friend of birds and trees who guided Theodore Roosevelt on a memorable tramp through New Forest. Fishermen place him as the author of the best book on fly casting. Some sportsmen recall that he was several times tennis champion of England. Europe knew him for long as Foreign Secretary, America briefly as Ambassador to Washington. His own country is likely to cherish his memory chiefly as a most "English Englishman."

Indeed, he typified the "country gentleman" at his best. So naturally patrician that he never feared to be democratic, so "arm'd with honesty" that he needed no brilliance, so completely free from self-seeking that men thrust honors and responsibility upon him, and so wholly disinterested that he could trust his own feeling—Lord Grey appealed to Englishmen as peculiarly their own.

Soon after Grey entered the House of Commons at 23, John Morley said, "He will be Prime Minister." Gladstone said he might be anything he chose—but that he chose to go fishing. And he added: "I never saw a man with such aptitude for political life and such disinclination for it." This man who was destined to bear the brunt in those cataclysmic days of August, 1914, said himself that he would rather "keep a flock of sheep upon the hillside than meddle with the government of men."

Yet he spent his life in public service. Noblesse oblige! He worked as few men have for peace, but became the fulcrum on which his country swung into war. Men said he was "too much of a gentleman" to deal with Balkan politics, but his very sincerity halted the blaze that threatened Europe in 1912. Critics forget also his prevention of trouble over Morocco in 1911. They fail to recognize that he would have succeeded again in 1914 had other countries been served with equal wisdom and honor in their chancelleries.

Even now, on the very day of his passing, has appeared a new book by Mr. Lloyd George, who blames Grey for his conduct of the Foreign Office. But Grey himself has written the story of the Entente Cordiale and of the division in the Asquith Cabinet. Reading it, few will say the Foreign Minister was mistaken, all will recognize that he was guided by the highest motives. The very disinterestedness of the man gives him an advantage in the long sifting of history. It is told that in those early war days, when the world was falling to pieces, a weary cabinet finally called a halt on work. His colleagues sought their ease but Grey went home to Northumberland, went up to the roof of his house and spent the night with the stars.

Yet he could hardly have borrowed calm from the skies. For he seemed always to possess a serenity born of complete integrity, a security derived from invulnerable uprightness. It is this quality which makes his career, great as it was in the reckoning of men, appear less important than the character of the man. Grey needed no offices to give him stature; he will require no favors from history to enlarge the influence of a noble life.

September

SEPTEMBER days are busy days. Along country lanes squirrels are scampering to and fro, hiding nuts in the grass, and, in city streets, the conveyors of furniture are everywhere seen transporting the Lares and Penates of citizens to new abodes. Vines whose grapes in hot August days still were hard and green suddenly disclose pendant clusters of luscious purple fruit, and the schoolhouse janitor's summer sinecure fades as something writ in sand.

September days are no days for laggards. An unmistakable bite in the early morning air brings the family betimes to the breakfast table and quickens workers to brisker walk on their way to daily tasks. Nature herself sets example as, with each passing day, she paints new hues on a canvas, old but ever new, from an inexhaustible palette whose most garish colors blend in wondrous harmony through some magic secret quite unknown to all lesser artists.

September is the month when mother's eyes grow moist as Bobby escorts his little sister Helen on her first adventure to the schoolhouse. Likewise is it the time when father waxes somewhat uneasy as he reflects upon the answers he won't know to the questions plied by the aforesaid Bobby as he wrestles with his homework.

Of all the days in all the year, those in September are certainly among the busiest.

Editorial Notes

A member of the so-called "brain trust" has evolved a plan to encourage the spending of money by placing a lowered valuation on that portion remaining on hand at the end of the month. Of course, it is intended to apply to all, but will not the average family man be inclined to look upon it as a bachelor tax?

British ornithologists are unable to identify a strange bird that winged past a speedboat traveling sixty miles an hour and rapidly left it behind, but there seems to be a possibility, judging by the speed with which it covered its course, that it was a Blue Eagle.

The letter writer and not the motorist had his innings during a recent "free-air" week in Italy. To popularize the use of postal planes, all ordinary mail addressed to points in Europe was dispatched by the faster transportation.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

What Became of Visby's Commercial Relics?

VISBY, SWEDEN

ARCHÆOLOGISTS who make a practice of tracing the migration of peoples by the similarity of human habitations in widely separated lands, might make a very plausible defense of the proposition that Nantucket was settled by adventurers from this Swedish isle of Gota.

For the little houses of two or three rooms in the town of Visby, with their doors too low for a six-foot man to enter without stooping, covered with flowers and neat as a ship's cabin, are irresistibly reminiscent of 'Sconset. The narrow streets, with a sea view at every end, the infinitesimal shops, and the general air of aloofness from the worrisome world, add to the resemblance. True, these cottages are of stone, or of rubble covered with cement, and they line the streets of a sleepy town of some 50,000 people. But in proportions and picturesqueness they have the authentic Nantucket air.

For the purpose of attracting tourists they advertise Visby as the city of ruins. There are, indeed, the battered fragments of some eleven stone churches, and the great wall which encompasses the town is a bit fragmentary at points. The wall, by the way, emphasizes a feature of Baltic history which is not without instructiveness. Old Stockholm was built on an island in order, they tell you, that it might better be defended against the assaults of Estonian pirates. At Tallinn, the chief Estonian city, we were persuaded to climb a tall tower which they assured us was the lookout whence vigilant sentries watched for predatory Swedish ships.

Here in Visby the great wall, with its ponderous towers, one of the finest examples of a city wall existing outside of China, was erected to protect the town from the ferocity of the Vikings—"Wik-Kings" is the accepted pronunciation here. No doubt when I reach Norway, the home of those famous adventurers, I shall find its cities fortified against the raids of Danes or Latvians. We look back upon those days of predacious nationalities, and like to boast ourselves as free from such menaces as pirates, vikings or buccaneers. Yet the fortifications, the military and the naval preparations of the civilized nations of the world today outdo in elaboration and costliness all those with which the peoples of medieval times sought protection.

* * *

Are nations as predacious as they were then? Or is not the real explanation the fact that fear of every neighbor, bred of a lack of acquaintance and understanding, spreads suspicion and enmity throughout the world precisely as it did 800 years ago. Perhaps when the world shall seriously turn from multiplying and perfecting defenses, to the creation and encouragement of international amity and good will, our armies and navies, our forts and disappearing guns will be as futile as Visby's wall—useful only to attract sight-seers.

Visby reached the acme of its greatness in the eleventh century, when it was the headquarters of the powerful merchants of the Hanseatic League. Such, at any rate, is the assertion of the histories of the place. Curiously enough, however, none of its ruins has the slightest relation to industry or commerce, save a single medieval building known as "the House of the Apothecary." The great wall, in a remarkable state of preservation, testifies to its strength as a military stronghold, while the ruins of eleven out of the seventeen cathedral churches authentically ascribed to the ancient city sufficiently indicate the extent of its religious enthusiasm. But no ancient warehouse, exchange, wharf or treasure house remains to support the theory of its ancient commercial grandeur.

Even the museum contains mainly religious relics, although some Roman coins and Oriental fragments attest the fact that the town's voyagers were in touch with far distant lands. It seems odd that a town to which the histories agree in ascribing great commercial importance at one time, should be so utterly destitute of material evidences of its past greatness.

* * *

Legend has it that the wall of the city successfully defied all invaders until the daughter of a burgomaster, becoming infatuated with one of the assailing Danes, stole the key to the principal gate and gave it to her lover. The tower in which the misguided maiden was walled up alive as punishment for her perfidy is solemnly shown. Legend has it that a three-days' sack of the city was followed by the departure of the Danes with their loot—only to encounter a savage storm which sent most of their ships, with their plunder, to the bottom. All of which suggests alike the futility of great walls when a lovesick maid can defeat their end, and the vanity of loot in the presence of hostile elements.

The "decadence" of Visby is supposed to have dated from this moment—although in fact it has today more inhabitants than ever in its history.

Supporting this "decadence" was the gradual disintegration of the Hanseatic League, of which the other member cities were Hamburg, Danzig, Lübeck and Bremen. The other four seem to have weathered the malign influence of the centuries, although Danzig today shows unmistakable signs of "decadence," and its people have turned despairingly to Hitler for aid.

Yet if any one of these cities were to sink to Visby's present estate—that is to say, lose most of its churches and substitute a quiet shop and lodging-house-keeping population for the merchant adventurers of its magnificent days, it is hard to believe that all relics of its commercial and industrial greatness would be obliterated. To my mind that is the puzzle—perhaps not an important one—of Visby.

A Day in a C. C. C. Camp

BUGLE blasts reverberate at 5:30 a. m. through the C. C. C. Camp at Profile Gap in the mountains of central Idaho. The day in camp has begun. The camp jazz band starts to play before the last echo from the bugle has settled into the valley below, and the men rise to a lively melody with red-hot rhythm. No one minds getting into the cold air of early morning in the mountains when there is warming music in the company street.

The hour between 5:30 and 6:30, when breakfast mess is called, passes quickly. There is just time for the men to make up their bunks and wash. Some of the speedier get to play catch ball for a few minutes, but everybody is in line at the mess hall when the doors open.

Breakfast is over and the mess kits washed by 7. Then comes a free half hour. Some of the men take advantage of it to do a little washing, but most of them just sit around and talk, play ball, or loaf in the manner best suited to their tastes.

At 7:30 comes the line-up for work. The men are formed into sections and loaded into the trucks in which they ride out to the road work, which is now about three miles from camp and getting farther away all of the time. The road they are building is typical of the steep mountain roads in central Idaho: a bank road dug out of the nearly straight up-and-down hillside. It is to be a two-car road, and dynamite and a caterpillar tractor are used as much as possible to move the rock and dirt. A hot dinner is taken to the men at noon, and there isn't a lazy appetite in the bunch of them.

Of the 200 men at Profile Gap about twenty-five are left at camp each day. These are the twelve cooks, waiters and KP's. Six or seven stay to work on camp construction. One or two men remain in the medical tent and two or three in the supply department.

The men on the road are through work at 3:30 and back at camp by about 4 o'clock. This gives them time to pack their tools away and wash up before supper is called at 5.

After supper the men depend more or less on their own resources for amusement. There is organized recreation in the form of baseball, volley ball, and soccer. The camp is equipped with a radio, and about every third man can play some sort of musical instrument. As it begins to get dark they gather around the camp fire and tell stories, listen to the radio, or their own music.

Seventeen miles from camp is the town of Yellow Pine, which consists of a combination post office and general store, and a dance hall. Here there is a dance every Saturday night, which many of the men from Profile Gap and the two other nearest camps attend.

It would be difficult to find a more pleasant, and at the same time more wholesome way of living than that the Civilian Conservation Corps provides.

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"The Story of San Michele"

THE wanton and cruel destruction of the birds on Capri Island, near Naples, had gone on for centuries, and yet the fact was fully known to people that could and should have taken action to stop it. Much of the world is selfish, much is complacent, and much does not care. Dr. Alexander Munthe's book, with its strong dramatic appeal, compelled attention, and the great Mussolini as a consequence enacted legislation and has changed Capri from a huge bird trap to a bird sanctuary. There are no half measures, dire punishment is the lot of any transgressors.

In a letter to Lord Howard of Penrith, Dr Munthe writes: "I have just received an official communique that, by order of Il Duce (Signor Mussolini) a special Decreto Legge—decree with the force of law—has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale, declaring the whole island of Capri a bird sanctuary, with severe punishment for killing any birds the whole year round. It is added in the communique that 'this provision will make a great impression in the animal-loving world, both in Italy and abroad.' So it will, Capri being known since the time of the Romans for the exceptionally large number of migratory birds coming here every spring . . . after their long flight across the Mediterranean. . . . It means the saving of the lives every spring of thousands of exhausted migratory birds, many of them on their way to inaugurate summer in an English garden. . . ."—*Birds* (Wellington, N. Z.).

Dr. Bustamente

DANIEL SANCHEZ BUSTAMENTE was not widely known in this country, because we have so narrow an outlook upon the world. So many of us are inlanders that we never hear of the great men of other lands. Dr. Bustamente, however, was known throughout the South American Continent and in Europe. He was a scholar and a statesman whose career reflected honor upon Bolivia because he himself was of that land.

In the world of international law he had high standing and was ranked as a diplomat of skill and understanding. Above all, he was a man for peace and good will. None of his countrymen of our time stands above him in the esteem of the world.

With the passage of time the United States will become more aware of the circumstances and aspirations of Latin America. We will come to know the great men of that origin who rise to eminence in law and literature wholly without force of arms. It is not true that revolution and violence are the sole path to glory in South America. Bustamente lived a long life of usefulness to prove it.—*Dallas* (Texas) *News.*

Crime News

NOT long ago, the New York Evening Post, in a discussion of the prohibition problem, asserted that "The Christian Science Monitor cannot even present a complete picture of prohibition conditions in the United States because its religious policies prevent it from printing the killings and other unpleasant incidents of enforcement."

To this the Monitor made emphatic retort, declaring that it was not a part of the practice of Christian Science "to ignore erroneous social and political conditions," but rather "to promote an understanding of these conditions, so that we may all play a part in their elimination."

With that purpose to the fore, the Monitor now rolls up its sleeves to turn the bright light of pitiless publicity on crime, never satisfied with merely recording a crime, but insistent upon revealing the conditions underlying crime. With that purpose all newspapers of good conscience, quite independent of the religious convictions of their editors and publishers, can register the sincerest sympathy.—*Fort Wayne* (Ind.) *News Sentinel.*

Overdoing Beer

CANADIANS who have been vacationing in the United States must have been surprised at the ubiquity of beer.

It seems to be on sale everywhere.

Beer is on sale at gasoline stations, candy stores, soda fountains, grocery stores, drug stores, general stores in villages, hotels, restaurants; in fact, everywhere.

Filling stations are now really filling stations. You will fill up the tank with gas and you fill up the stomach with beer.

At least, they call it beer.

They do not get hilarious or noisy on this liquor, but they certainly do make a show of enjoying it.

So far, so good.

But what on earth will be the state of things when repeal comes into force, when beer can be stronger than 3 point 2, and when hard liquor will again be lawful?

If real beer ever becomes a legal article of merchandise in all the places where near beer is now sold, what an orgy there will be!—*Montreal Daily Herald.*